THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1931 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1931—VOL. XXIV, NO. 3

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

The World Has a Busy Week

Britain Turns to Protection

France Shows Faith in Laval

Italy Enthuses Over Grandi

Palestine Sees Strike End

Australia Plans New Régime

THE nations go forward, slowly, carefully, soberly—but they go forward. Here is the heart of history for the week:

GREAT BRITAIN passes the Statute of Westminster in the Commons, legalizing equal nationhood for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Irish Free State, spurs its industries with an emergency tariff, cheers its farmers with a plan to legislate their wheat into British bread, reopens the question of better housing for its workers.

FRANCE gives Premier Laval a vote of confidence; Premier Laval gives France assurance of no reduction in German reparations except as reductions in France's own war debts are made.

GERMANY prepares for a committee under the Young plan to investigate its capacity to pay, hoping the committee will also look into its creditors' right to receive.

ITALY enthuses over Foreign Minister Grandi's visit to Washington, seeing a hearty, if unofficial, Italian-American accord.

SPAIN, through the Cortes, takes a share in the control and profits of the Bank of Spain and plans to peg the peseta to gold.

PORTUGAL, convinced that Spain has no desire to swallow it, felicitates the new Spanish Republic.

POLAND protests its right to the Danzig Corridor to the sea and neighbor nations hope to find a way to win Germany's approval.

HUNGARY struggles with its budget, holding it at 850,000,000 pengoes, being 50,000,000 pengoes above the figure fixed by the League.

SOVIET RUSSIA, accusing the United States of trying to incite war between it and Japan, says it will keep out of the Manchurian imbroglio and devote itself to its industrial plans.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA endeavors to find a system of barter by which, in the absence of bank credits, to carry on trade with Austria and Hungary.

JUGOSLAVIA'S absolutist Government hears a popular complaint that it has failed to unite the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

HOLLAND discovers that Moscow's Third Internationale contributes $40,000 a year to support a Communist paper and organize disorders in the Netherlands.

IRISH FREE STATE uses its new Public Safety Act to seize a seditious publication aiming at revolution.

EGYPT wins a new market for its cotton in Hungary, agreeing to take bonds in payment.

PALESTINE sees the collapse of a general motor drivers' strike, the drivers yielding to public sentiment in Jerusalem.

INDIA registers its unhappiness with assassination of British officials in Bengal, riots in Kashmir, and protests against the London Round Table from New Delhi.

AUSTRALIA sees the fall of Prime Minister Scullin and the Labor Government after 25 months and calls for an election on Dec. 19.

BURMA sends delegates, including one woman, to a Round Table constitution conference which is opened in London by the Prince of Wales.

CANADA, totaling its census figures, learns that it has more than 10,000,000 population.

NEW ZEALAND, with a deficit of £7,000,000, prepares for heavier taxes.

CANARY ISLANDS rejoice in good times, finding a waiting market for all the fruit that is grown.

CHILE attributes the election of Don Juan Estaban Montero as President to its women, who have no vote but wonderful powers of persuasion.

MEXICO undertakes stabilization of its land titles so that the rights of both landowners and peasants may be secured.

CUBA, COLOMBIA and PANAMA hail the huge air transport American Clipper on its maiden flight under the pilotage of Colonel Lindbergh.

ARGENTINA, leisurely counting the ballots, announces the apparent election of Gen. Augustin Justo as President.

THE UNITED STATES sees unemployment relief funds and community chests reaching their quotas, hears rail executives ask rail workers to accept a 10 per cent wage cut, prepares for a busy session of Congress, and celebrates a genuinely thankful Thanksgiving Day.

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL, imploring Japan to cease capturing Manchurian cities, imploring China to halt the banditry that gives immediate excuse, attempts to create a No Man's Land between fighting forces in the field and to bring Japan and China into line with an investigation looking toward peaceful settlement of their difficulties. The League of Nations is shown to be a capable piece of machinery, but without life of its own and useful in proportion as the nations power it with their own energy and support it with their faith.

Four Linen Plants Reopen in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast, Ire.

THE linen industry is beginning to revive. Four factories employing about 5000 workers have been reopened, and others have switched over from half time to full time.

Manufacturers who for years have been pressing for anti-dumping legislation now anticipate better trade both in Britain and overseas when Britain has a permanent tariff system.

Zamora Heads Spain's Field For President

Former Premier's Stand on Church Question Minimized

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A number of names have been put forward for the Presidency of the Spanish Republic, but none has received the support given to Señor Niceto Alcala Zamora. The claims of Miguel de Unamuno, the philosopher-professor, of Ortega y Gasset, of the President of the Cortes, Beisterö, have been put forward; but if it depended on the Cortes there would be no doubt of the triumph of Señor Zamora.

He was in prison when he was called upon to form a Republican Cabinet eight months ago, and he combined with the rôle of Prime Minister that of Provisional President. It was thought that he would remain in office until the Constitution had been adopted, but he found himself in disagreement with the majority of the Cortes on the question of the Roman Catholic Church.

The overwhelming feeling of the Cortes was in favor of the complete separation of church and state, the expulsion of such bodies as the Jesuits, and the rigorous control of other orders, together with the removal of education from the hands of the priests The articles of the Constitution which were passed were more drastic than had been contemplated by the Prime Minister, and he registered his protest by resigning.

Took Place in Ranks

Curiously enough, this step, in opposition to the wishes of the bulk of the Chamber, did not prove detrimental to the man who, more than any other, had made Republicanism possible. His honesty was recognized, and it was admitted that there was room for a certain difference of opinion on the precise measures to be taken. His decision was regretted, but a new Government, headed by Señor Manuel Azana, was immediately formed, and Señor Zamora took his place in the ranks.

But he went further than this surrender of office. Believing that the Constitution was too drastic in regard to the church, he announced his intention of leading a campaign for its revision. He spoke out boldly in the Chamber, and was not afraid of finding himself in a minority. It says much for the admirable sentiments of the Cortes, that the various parties, whether clerical or anti-clerical, respected Zamora for his conscientious objections.

They were sufficiently tolerant to see that such a man was well designed to be the first President of the Republic. The anti-clericals considered that with Señor Zamora in the Presidency, the Constitution would be faithfully observed, while the Clericals were naturally drawn to him.

The Government itself made a démarche, asking him to renounce his projects of revision in order to permit all parties represented in the Cabinet to vote for him.

Decided to Take Holiday

Señor Zamora was reluctant to abandon his right to intervene in the debates, but in the end he agreed to stay away from the Cortes and to take a brief holiday. It is understood that if he is elected President he will abandon his demand for the revision of the Constitution, which he would, of course, be pledged to support.

The President will be elected for six years. He will have large powers not unlike those of the French President. His signature will render valid the decrees of his Ministers; he can negotiate, sign and ratify treaties approved by the Cortes. In exceptional circumstances, on the unanimous proposition of the Government, he can issue decrees on matters which are usually reserved to the competence of Parliament, if such decisions are urgent for the defense of the Republic.

Señor Zamora has had a distinguished career. Under the Monarchy he held office and was regarded as a great orator. He did not hesitate to combat the Government and he became exceedingly popular. When the Dictatorship was established he fought against it, and in April, 1930, frankly declared himself Republican.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 15
News of Sports—Page 5
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

FEATURES

Events Tonight 4
Radio Programs 4
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 6
Music of the World, Art, Theatrical News 7
Home Building, Gardens, Architecture 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
Book Reviews and Literary News 10
The Home Forum 11
Simplicity
(With Danish Translation)
Educational 14
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

BRITISH TARIFF MET BY FRENCH IMPOST ON COAL

Flandin's Visit to London Opens Way for Pact of Mutual Benefit

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 28—The arrival here today of M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Minister of Finance, to discuss tariffs, raises the question of the possibility of an agreement for the mutual benefit of British and French industry.

There is abundant scope for such accommodations as the recent French decision to impose from Dec. 1 almost prohibitive disabilities upon British coal is expected to bear as heavily upon this country as French is affected by the new British tariff which applies to precisely those industries on the other side of the channel which ordinarily support a majority of the 2,000,000 Frenchmen now unemployed.

Yesterday's sensational fall in sterling exchange, so far as it has been due to fresh withdrawals of French balances from London, is regarded as merely a part of preliminary maneuvering for position. In the long run Britain's hand is the stronger of the two since its purchases from France definitely exceed in value what it sells there.

France in the past six months, for example, has sold in Britain 2,633,000,000 francs worth of goods, about $105,320,000, compared to 2,107,000,000 francs worth which it brought from the United Kingdom. It is recognized, however, that neither side can afford to damage the other without at least a corresponding loss to itself.

M. Flandin's visit, while primarily connected with tariffs, is welcomed also as widening the basis of international discussions generally.

Reich Seeks Agreement On Imports to Britain

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 28—The Reich's Government suggested today to the British Government, through the German Ambassador to London, discussion in a friendly way of the consequences arising out of the new British import tariffs.

Germany is more than ever eager to maintain a high export volume in order to met its heavy foreign obligations and keep its gold cover mark intact.

Every narrowing of the world's markets means an increase in Germany's serious economic troubles, but the Reich wants to come to terms with Great Britain on a friendly footing and rejects the idea of retaliation.

Whether negotiations, provided England agrees, will be carried out by a joint committee has not yet been decided. This method is being employed now between Berlin and Rome, whither the German commission left Thursday to discuss the increase in Italian import tariffs.

Belgrade Stirred By Student Attack On Sofia Legation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Nov. 28—The attack by Bulgarian students against the Jugoslav Consulate and Legation in Sofia yesterday has much disturbed public opinion and official circles here.

Every year, on the date of the signing of the Neuilly Peace Treaty whereby Bulgaria, at the conclusion of the World War, was reduced to its present boundaries, Bulgarians throughout the kingdom, especially the capital, hold protest meetings demanding treaty revision. Usually after such meetings students and other patriotic youths attempt to parade in Sofia streets, and the goal of their march is always the Jugoslav Consulate and Legation.

Heretofore Sofia police officials have taken sufficient precautions, but the present Bulgarian Government, which is inclined in all matters to humor the masses, failed to take necessary measures. The crowd, on issuing from the protest meeting in one of the largest theaters, rushed to the Jugoslav Consulate and Legation, threw stones at the flag and broke several windows.

In recent months, in view of increasing treaty revision tendencies throughout the world, Bulgarian patriots have been accentuating the anti-Jugoslav campaign. It is believed here the Belgrade Government will take serious steps to secure a suitable apology from the Bulgarian Government. A decade ago on a similar occasion Jugoslavia obliged a company of Bulgarian soldiers to march before the Jugoslav flag in the heart of the Bulgarian capital.

Snow to Be Measured Atop Sierra Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, Calif.—High up in the Sierras in a section of the park never before inhabited in winter, two cabins are being built and stocked with food, blankets and firewood.

They will be the headquarters for a newly organized patrol that will measure the depth of snow this winter. Four men will be employed. One cabin is eight miles southeast of Chinquapin, above the south rim of Yosemite Valley; the other is 12 miles farther southeast.

The information is of great value to irrigation districts, as on the basis of these figures officials can tell how much water there will be and use it accordingly

Borah Asks Arms Cut Support; Disorder Marks Paris Parley

Disarmament Opponents Block Peace Speeches at Mass Meeting

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 28—How burning an issue is the question of disarmament in France was apparent yesterday when the International Congress for Study of Disarmament closed its session here with a mass meeting in Trocadero. About 7000 persons attended, including the 1000 delegates in the conference.

Organized disturbances conducted by representatives of ultra-Nationalist societies in all parts of the assembly hall produced three hours of disorder, with the result that hardly any of the speeches were heard by more than a few dozen people. Even the stentorian voice and long experience in dealing with unruly assemblies of M. Edouard Herriot, former Prime Minister, who acted as chairman, were unable to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Senator Criticizes 'Stifling Technicalities' of World Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — In a radio address heard in Europe and America, Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, called on the people of all nations to "use the lash" of public opinion in forcing governments to accept armament reduction at the Geneva conference in February.

Though speaking solely on his own responsibility, Senator Borah undoubtedly reflected the general attitude of the Administration.

In an address typical of the style which has made him probably the most forceful speaker in the Senate, Senator Borah denounced "stifling and sterilizing technicalities" which have enmeshed disarmament progress; declared the armistice peace pledges "go unredeemed"; asserted

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

REPORT URGES TAX BURDENS BE ON INCOME

Survey Also Decides Bulk of Administration Be Duty of States

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 28—Transfer of the bulk of tax administration from local to state government, and of the bulk of the tax burden from real estate to income so that the obligation to support government will be universal, are among the fundamental recommendations in a comprehensive tax reform program prepared by Prof. Simeon E. Leland of the University of Chicago.

Professor Leland's program, embodied in a 10,000-word report, was prepared after an 18-month study of governmental machinery in every state in the country, made with the help of a staff of tax experts in cooperation with the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Greater use of approved business methods in governmental administration, simplification of local governmental structure through elimination of the township and consolidation of counties, and other reorganization to the end that only one unit of local government would function in a single territory, are other leading suggestions.

Every state, Professor Leland says, should adopt an income tax with a uniform filing fee and so that this tax might be applied to the relief of real property, the revenue should be shared with local governments. The general property tax, he asserts, should not continue as the sole elastic element in the tax system, but whatever property tax is levied should also be administered by the state. Special assessments on property owners should be discontinued and activities now supported in this way financed from general revenues, it is urged.

Lower rates on intangible property are advised for the reason that "high taxes" on intangibles do not produce revenues.

Declaring that the gasoline tax has resulted in extravagance and waste, Professor Leland classified sales taxes as emergency measures and temporary expedients.

Is a State an 'It' Or Is It a 'Her'?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Is a State of the American Union to be spoken of as feminine or neuter? South Carolina asks, because of repairs made to the Wellington Ruckstull equestrian monument to Wade Hampton, lieutenant-general in the Confederate Army, Governor and United States Senator.

Originally, the inscription was in bronze letters, but various of these letters having disappeared, it was decided to incise it in the stone. What had read, "Erected by the State of South Carolina and Her Citizens," now says, "Erected by the State of South Carolina and Its Citizens." Mr. A. S. Salley, secretary of the South Carolina Historical Commission, caused the change.

Opponents of the "its" quote Webster's "Reply to Hayne," "Mr. President, I shall enter upon no encomium of Massachusetts; she needs none. There she is. Behold her and judge for yourselves."

Gold Mine Claims Delay Dam Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Three thousand men are idle here waiting for adjustment of gold mining claims on the San Gabriel River before flood control improvements on that stream can be started.

Holders of the claims ask $175,000 for their rights, an offer refused by Los Angeles County supervisors as exorbitant. A counter offer of $50,000 made by the board of supervisors was refused.

In the meantime, President Hoover's assistance has been asked by the board in having a special hearing called to adjust differences between the county and the miners in order that the flood control works can proceed and relieve unemployment in this vicinity.

COLORADO SEEKS SILVER REVIVAL AT 16 TO 1 RATIO

Speakers at Denver Urge World's Acceptance of Second Metal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 28—Heralding what they hope will be a revival of silver mining in this State, citizens, business leaders, mine owners and workers met in City Auditorium last night for a meeting called by the City Council, at which speakers recommended that silver receive a monetary value in the ratio to gold of 16 to 1.

According to Mayor George D. Begole, who opened the meeting, $20,948,401 in silver was produced in Colorado in 1891, while in 1928 the silver produced was worth only $2,370,568 and is said to have dwindled still more in the past three years.

"There is no way for the world of finance, the world of industry, and the world of government, to carry the stupendous burden of the age except by a restoration of work and wages for humanity, and the first step in this restoration is to give silver its place as a basic money metal, a place enjoyed for the benefit of humanity for 4000 years," said Mr. Frank J. Cannon, former United States Senator from Utah and principal speaker at last night's mass meeting.

"We must speak boldly for silver and demand a fair hearing," Mr. Cannon declared while the audience of 1500 applauded.

Mr. Cannon asserted that $11,000,000,000 in gold supported total debts of more than $750,000,000,000 and that the interest on this sum alone amounted to nearly three times the value of the world's gold.

Restoration of silver as a basic money metal would more than double the foundation upon which the world's money and credit stand. Vast fields of commerce in the Orient would be opened if bimetalism became a fact, Mr. Cannon declared.

Mr. W. Mont Ferry, of Salt Lake City, president of the American Silver Producers' Association, spoke of the beneficial effects a revival of silver mining would have upon Western silver producing states.

"Thousands of men," he said, "would find employment," and the entire world would benefit from the increased value of silver.

Mexicans Leaving Texas for Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—From Jan. 1 to October 21 of this year, a total of 66,656 Mexicans have emigrated back to Mexico through the various ports along the Texas border, according to reports from port officials.

This migration is attributed by Mr. Carlos E. Castaneda, Latin-American librarian at the University of Texas, to the economic situation and to the tightening of immigration laws. Mr. Castaneda is considered an authority on Texas-Mexican relations and has devoted much study to the subject for a number of years.

Mexican immigrants who have come to this country may be said to fall into two general classes, Mr. Castaneda pointed out. The first class is composed of political refugees, while the second is made up of day laborers.

CALIFORNIA SAVES FOUR PARK AREAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Four tracts of land have been saved for the public as a result of the authorization of a $257,000 bond issue by the State Park Finance Board here recently.

The largest of these is a 2280-acre tract of primeval redwood timber land in Humbolt and Del Norte Counties, in the extreme northwest portion of the State. The total cost was $275,000, half of which will be borne by the Save-the-Redwoods League.

FEDERAL OWNED RAILROAD PAYS IN CANAL ZONE

Oil Lamps on Steam Train Although Line Ready for Electricity

BALBOA, Canal Zone (By U. P.)—Although earth slides may continue to delay passenger and freight traffic on the wealthy Panama Railroad during the rainy seasons, there is little expectation here that much will be done to prevent a recurrence of the slide early this month, which blocked the line for more than 24 hours.

Panama Railroad officials have stated that there will be a certain amount of grading done during the next dry season, but that the slides themselves will, over a period of years, correct the situation. No great sums will be expended on large-scale engineering works, such as the buttressing of the slipping hills by masonry.

The Panama Railroad, owned by the United States Government and operating across the isthmus, has a registered capital of $7,000,000, and is an extremely wealthy organization, in comparison to its capitalization. It pays into the United States Treasury annual dividends of $700,000, which is nominally 10 per cent, but which is actually closer to 5 per cent as an additional amount of close to $7,000,000 has been appropriated from the Treasury at Washington for the railroad and its varied interests such as hotels, Panama Canal commissaries, a steamship line, docks and so on.

A 5 per cent dividend, nevertheless, is considered high, when compared with the earnings paid to stockholders in railroads in the United States.

The inventoried value of the railroad is around $35,000,000, and this value will undoubtedly continue to rise because of the increasing valuation of real estate, including almost the entire city of Colon, which is owned by the railroad. Land rentals and profits from the Canal Zone commissaries represent the larger part of the railroad's earnings, and, although passenger fares and freight rates of the road are extremely high, the actual railroad operation makes little money.

The railroad itself is something of an anachronism. It is spanned by tall electric transmission line towers, built in 1914 for the future electrification of the railroad, and there is an abundance of electric power generated by the Gatun Dam plant and the canal's Diesel plant, which takes part of the load in the dry season.

The new Madden Dam will be in operation in about three years, ready to supplement this power. Steam locomotives, however, continue to haul the trains, and the passenger coaches are still dimly lit by almost futile oil lamps. Although first-class passengers pay 5 cents a mile, and the second-class fare is 2½ cents, few comforts are provided.

France to Stamp Out Banditry On Island of Corsica

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Government has decided that it is time to be finished once and for all with the bands of brigands who for more than a century have made the Island of Corsica their headquarters.

Corsica, although detached from the mainland, is actually a part of France. For many years it held aloof from modernizing influences on the continent of Europe, but today it is coming into its own, notably as a rendezvous for tourists and holiday makers.

When one of the island's leading bandit chieftains became so bold as to demand the payment of 20,000 francs ($800) in tribute from a prominent hotel keeper of Ajaccio, Corsicans began to realize that these lawless brigands of the hills were threatening one of the island's potential sources of revenue and prosperity.

But the day of the Corsican brigand is drawing to a close. Several hundred gendarmes, with full military equipment, including armored cars, airplanes and fast motorboats, have been dispatched from France to supplement the local constabulary, surround the bandits and stamp out once and for all a system of violence and extortion which for many years has been a blemish on the name of Corsica.

Meteor Observing An Amateur Sport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Meteor observing, according to Dr. Paul W. Merrill, astronomer at the Mt. Wilson Observatory, is a fascinating hobby in which amateurs may take records of value to astronomical institutions.

Commonly known as "falling star," meteors are particles of matter that burst into flame when they are attracted into the earth's atmosphere, Dr. Merrill explains. They can be seen in numbers on almost any clear night in the dark of the moon and charts of their conduct are valuable.

Meteor observing is one of the few branches of astronomy in which amateurs can record as satisfactory results as professional observers, Dr. Merrill says.

Dr. Charles P. Oliver, Flower Observatory, University of Pennsylvania, Upper Darby, Penna., distributes on request instructions and a supply of charts that can be used in recording data about meteors.

Fifty Nations Accept Year's Arms Truce

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Nov. 28

ACCEPTANCE by Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Panama of the one year armaments truce, which became effective recently, was announced yesterday at League of Nations headquarters.

States that have agreed to the truce now number 50.

Self-Governed India Advised On All Sides

Time of Responsibility at Center Becomes Crux of Round Table

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 28—Representatives from all parts of India—from the wilds of the Khyber Pass in the north to the rice fields of Madras in the south, from cities like Calcutta to villages of the inland plains—again reiterated their pleas for a self-governed India at the opening meeting of the plenary session of the Round-Table Conference at which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, presided.

Major and minor Princes of the native states cooperated with the moderates and extremists of British India in pressing their claims for an all-Indian federation, contending that the simultaneous granting of provincial autonomy with central responsibility is necessary to the peaceful progress of the country. The pace at which the latter will be achieved has become the keynote of the entire constitutional issue.

All recognized that failure to settle the Hindu-Moslem controversy was the chief stumblingblock of central responsibility, but took fresh heart from the statement by the Prime Minister that "this problem can be solved."

Definite indications emerged from the conference that negotiations will be continued in India, and an appeal that Lord Sankey, chairman of the federal structure committee, should proceed to India to continue explorations for final settlement was enthusiastically greeted by the Indians.

Agrees to British Action

This faith in the British sense of justice was further emphasized by the Maharaja of Korea who represents the second and third-class native states. In asking that these states should be fully represented in the new Legislature he said he favored the proposal that the states' representation should be determined by a committee of the British Parliament.

It was the Maharaja of Bhopal who asked that Lord Sankey be sent to India, and he stated that only by federation was the constitutional issue to be solved. While princes were thus shown to be willing to have their autocratic powers checked, some Indian delegates urged that British-Indian democratic powers be developed.

This was the gist of a speech made by Sir Abdul Qaiyum, leader of the Moslems and wild Pathan races on the northwest frontier. He pledged the loyalty of these tribesmen, granted that the status of the Northwest Frontier Province be made equal to that of the other provinces of India. He admitted the lack of political experience among the clansmen at the gateway to Khyber, but predicted a peaceful frontier if full provincial rights were conceded.

Between the Princes with their feudal claims and clansmen with their tribal laws, moderate Indians steered their demands for responsibility at the center.

Debating Time Extended

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, member of the Legislative Assembly, said unless transference of power at the center coincided with full provincial autonomy there was "danger of the moderates being wiped out of the picture."

This was also the opinion of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who was described by Lord Sankey as the prime mover behind all the constitutional plans now being drafted. Meanwhile so many delegates were desirous of expressing their views that the Prime Minister has agreed to continue the debate until near midnight.

This is being done to enable him to make the Government's statement at the concluding session Tuesday and allow him to open the Parliamentary debate on the entire issue in the House of Commons Wednesday.

While moderate British opinion favors immediate introduction of provincial autonomy there is hesitancy to yield on central responsibility meanwhile. This hesitancy, however, is strongly opposed by all sections of Indian thought at the conference, and it is felt the British will have to yield on this point.

WASHINGTON OFFERS OLD-FASHIONED FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The State of Washington can offer to the prospective settler the old-fashioned farm, on which is raised a large part of all it takes to support a family, such as garden stuff in large quantities, poultry, live stock, fruit and fuel.

Such was the common sentiment at a meeting called together by the Rotary Club of Tacoma, and addressed by leading men from Eugene, Oregon, Seattle and Tacoma.

JAPAN'S ACT HALTS LEAGUE PEACE MOVE

Plans for Sending Group to Manchuria Await Events at Chinchow

TOKYO IN FLURRY OVER U. S. DISPATCH

Garbled Report of Stimson Statement Brings Retort From Japan

Yesterday's move of the Japanese troops along the Peiping-Mukden railway in the direction of Chinchow, where the Chinese army is concentrated, has caused considerable surprise and concern at Paris, where the League Council has held up its plan for sending a commission of inquiry out to Manchuria pending events at the front.

The Japanese movement also brought strong expression of disapproval from Secretary Stimson in his talk with the press, a garbled account of which, being wired to Tokyo, brought a sharp rejoinder from the Government spokesman, although the whole affair is regarded as being a tempest in a teacup.

Meanwhile, following further assurances from Tokyo, there is reason to believe that the Japanese War Department has ordered the move upon Chinchow not to proceed. The situation remains critical, however, until events show what the Japanese military really intend to do.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 28 — Negotiations upon the Council's solution to the Manchurian conflict hung fire today while all eyes at the Quai d' Orsay were turned toward Chinchow.

Action by the League depends entirely upon whether the Japanese army commanders honor their government's pledge not to occupy the city. Informed circles here felt reassured by the latest news from the Far East, according to which Japanese troops have halted in the neighborhood of Hsinminfu.

But so many previous pledges not to advance have been broken by the Japanese army leaders that the council is reserving its decision until it is perfectly clear that the troops have actually been halted. Chinese information presented to the council today charges that the Japanese troops have continued their drive toward Chinchow with armored trains and have engaged the Chinese forces at Peichipao and Jaoyangho. But other reports are not so alarming and it is felt that, with nine neutral military observers closely watching all the troop movements, the Japanese will think seriously before closing in on the most important city still left to the Chinese in Manchuria.

Replying to the urgent request of M. Aristide Briand, acting President of the League, to halt the advance upon Chinchow, the Tokyo Government today declared that it will undertake no hostilities there "except in self-defense, or as a police measure." The Council realizes that these reservatons are ample to cover any action, for no modern government takes up arms except in self-defense.

Japan also agrees not to enter the prospective neutral zone in the Chinchow region if the League persuades the Chinese to withdraw to the west of Shanghaiwan, which would be on the Chinese side of the Great Wall. This offer strikes the Council as being a Japanese attempt to have the League effect what the Japanese army intended to do, namely, to force the Chinese troops from Manchuria.

Moreover, the situation in Tientsin arouses some concern, and a Japanese note definitely reserves the right to enter northern China if their nationals are endangered. The exact facts respecting Tientsin are conflicting here. The Japanese claim that the Chinese attacked their concession is balanced by a categorical denial from China, and disinterested observers here cannot understand how the other concessions, particularly the Italian and French, were not involved if the Chinese attack actually took place. The Chinese naturally attribute the incident to the activities of Japanese agents provocateurs.

The Council's drafting committee met this morning to receive the amendments of Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate, to the resolution establishing an investigating commission and calling for early evacuation. The Chinese insisted that provision must be made for a cessation of hostilities and that a definite date—even if remote—be fixed for evacuation.

There is an impression here, however, that if the Japanese do not take Chinchow, China will not make great difficulty about accepting the Council's resolution, especially since it is supported by the United States. The Chinese delegation at the committee meeting this morning was singularly American. Dr. Sze himself has spent most of his life in the United States, and he was flanked by his confidential adviser, Professor W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins University, and Mr. Robert E. Olds, formerly Undersecretary of State in Washington, and now a Paris international lawyer.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 28—Following a prominent publication in all the afternoon newspapers of an Associated Press telegram to the Rengo

News Agency, quoting an alleged statement by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, regarding the Manchurian situation, the Foreign Office spokesmen made a reply to the foreign correspondents.

He said that the statement, if correctly quoted, shows itself misinformed. The Japanese Government is expected to make a public statement refuting the American accusations after referring the matter to Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and securing more accurate information.

Referring to Mr. Stimson's alleged comments that Japan had expressed regret and had said that such events would not happen again each time it made an advance in Manchuria, and that the Japanese Army ran amuck, the spokesman said: "We assume that alarmist reports abroad yesterday caused Mr. Stimson to make certain remarks which were the more unfortunate in that they came at the very time when negotiations were proceeding through French diplomats for withdrawal of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops, which is essential to stabilize Manchuria and assure peace.

Competent observers believe that the furore over Mr. Stimson's alleged statement was largely a tempest in a teapot. They think that the Associated Press correspondent's own views were so interwoven with whatever Mr. Stimson may have said at the ordinary press conference that the Foreign Office and the Japanese press obtained a wholly false impression.

The Associated Press dispatch was telegraphed to the Rengo Agency from San Francisco, presumably in the same form as it was published in the American newspapers. In its translation for the Japanese newspapers, Rengo headed one section, "Stimson's statement," and started with the words: "Not for the first time the United States has had reason to suspect the action of the Japanese military in Manchuria since the outbreak of hostilities. . . ."

The authorities discredit the authenticity of this language and think that when the official stenographer's transcript, which is being telegraphed to Tokyo, arrives the situation will be cleared. The afternoon papers carry no editorials, and Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador, has issued a statement briefly urging calm in an effort to prevent unrestrained editorials in tomorrow morning's papers.

Today's announcements have largely cleared the facts regarding the Japanese advance along the Peiping-Mukden railway yesterday. It appears that when General Shigeru Honjo, Japanese commander in Manchuria, received first news of Sino-Japanese fighting at Tientsin, he thought it was part of a general Chinese attack. Hence he decided to advance along the Peiping-Mukden railway toward Tientsin, eliminating the Chinese concentrations at Chingchow en route. When news of General Honjo's activities reached Tokyo, Gen. Koki Minami, War Minister, and his general staff immediately telegraphed to Mukden ordering withdrawal to points previously held, namely, around Hsinminfu, which is the western defense for Mukden. Withdrawals started early today and were virtually accomplished tonight.

The situation this morning was further confused when General Honjo announced that he was withdrawing all his forces within the South Manchuria Railway zone within a few days, leading a section of the press to think that a general withdrawal of Japanese forces as demanded by the Chinese had been decided on. The War Office finally elucidated the matter this afternoon, and simultaneously announced that the Cabinet had reversed yesterday's position, had approved the sending of 500 reinforcements (probably from the Kwantung leased territory) to Tientsin because the Japanese forces at present there were unable to protect the concession. The Tientsin situation remains tense with sporadic fighting today. The consulate has repeatedly asked for reinforcements.

Advance of Japanese Forces Brings Strong Statement From Stimson

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—In face of official assurances from Japan that Chinchow would not be attacked, the reports that an advance of Tokyo forces on that city is actually taking place is proving the greatest strain thus far imposed on good relations with the United States.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, not only told the group of correspondents who attend his daily conferences of the Japanese pledge to keep hands off Chinchow, but permitted them to quote his statement. Events indicate that Mr. Stimson has decided to stake his confidence in Japanese good faith on the question of whether or not the army advance continues.

According to Mr. Stimson, on Nov. 23 he asked Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador in Tokyo, to discuss with Baron Kyuro Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, the reports that an attack on Chinchow was impending. Mr. Forbes was instructed to say that the plan had caused grave misgivings in the United States.

On the day following, according to Mr. Stimson, he received a reply from Baron Shidehara, through Mr. Forbes, saying that not only he, but the Japanese Minister of War and the Chief of Staff, have agreed that there should be no hostile operations in the direction of Chinchow, and Baron Shidehara stated that military orders to that effect had been issued.

In view of this, Mr. Stimson said he was at a loss to understand the reports that Japanese troops were advancing along the Peiping-Mukden Railway toward Chinchow. It was made clear that should Japan attack Chinchow despite its pledges, the State Department will wipe its hands of further attempts to conciliate on Japan's behalf.

The reported advance on Chinchow will be the third important case in which the Japanese Foreign Office has assured the State Department one thing while the Japanese military has apparently done the opposite. The other two instances were the bombardment of Chinchow and the capture of Tsitsihar. The former was carried out by Japanese planes after Japan had given its pledge of speedy evacuation.

The capture of Tsitsihar took place not long after Mr. Debuchi had informed Mr. Stimson that Japan would not advance any farther north of the Nonni River Bridge.

Lieut.-Col. Nelson A. Margetts, American military attaché at Peiping, has arrived at Chinchow and reports that the Chinese have mobilized a few troops there, but not enough to constitute any danger to the Japanese.

China Supports Plan To Surround Chinchow With Neutral Zone

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 28—With an increasingly dangerous situation at Chinchow following Japanese occupation of Hsinminfu, Nanking today announced acceptance of the League's proposal for a neutral zone around Chinchow, which is at present the seat of the temporarily displaced Mukden provincial government under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Conflict in the Chinese and Japanese reports makes the question of the threatening Chinese concentration and the disguised bandit activities, as the Japanese allege, or the Japanese provocative and aggressive activities, as the Chinese allege, difficult to decide.

Nanking's intention of accepting the League's proposal, however, is clearly outlined in today's communiqué, which acknowledges the note of M. Aristide Briand, acting president of the League, and the plan of sending neutral observers, and instructs Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate to the League, to accept accordingly.

The government spokesman declared that the action records China's consistent policy of moderation and its desire to avoid a major clash. He declared that the proposition was merely a temporary expedient pending settlement of the entire Manchurian question, but "if Japan wishes deliberately to aggravate the situation by invading Chinchow, China in self-defense will resist by force."

Students Grow Restive

This contradictory note is visible in the entire situation, but the latter statement is probably meant for domestic consumption to appease the growing agitation, emanating chiefly from student circles for active military measures, which are impossible for China to undertake.

While striving its utmost to achieve a pacific settlement without loss of face, the Government faces a barrage of criticism, especially from Canton, where the political situation is being exploited to deride Nanking. An amazing situation terminated today in Nanking, which for the past few days has been invaded by 10,000 students from Changchow and Soochow, together with those from Shanghai, who camped outside the government offices, maintaining an all-night vigil in a snowstorm to push their demand that the Government exactly define its attitude and that President Chiang Kai-shek announce the date of his departure northward to supervise military activities against Japan to recover the lost territory. The students refused to be placated by other government officials and demanded a written pledge from President Chiang that he will leave for the north immediately.

Today President Chiang addressed the students and criticized their unruly actions, but the students dispersed carrying with them a letter signed by the President, declaring his determination to proceed north and save the country. The Government made transportation arrangements for the students to return home.

Chiang Delays Departure

Student exuberance at Nanking was largely responsible for the postponement of Dr. Wellington Koo's assumption of the post of Foreign Minister. The newspapers reflect a more reasoned attitude of calmness in the national crisis, but the student war enthusiasts are difficult to curb, especially as the news columns acclaim the prowess of Gen. Ma Chan-shan and the Heilungkiang Government.

President Chiang's dilitoriness in proceeding north is largely explained by the constantly wavering developments in the Canton-Nanking peace negotiations, which obstinately refuse to reach finality. The arrival in Hong Kong of Mr. Hu Han-min and Dr. C. C. Wu, from Shanghai, where other Canton leaders can be consulted has helped to ease the situation, but the Cantonese continue to insist upon President Chiang's resignation as a major condition for complete accord, thereby raising an insuperable difficulty at this critical period.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

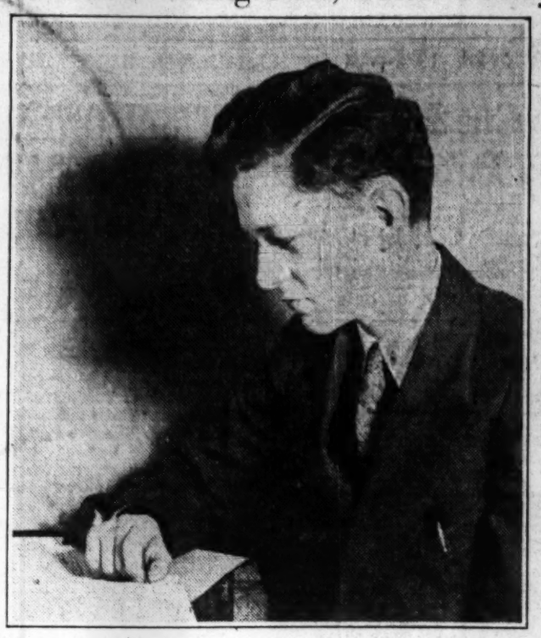
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Brookline Boy Edits Two Magazines, Heads Debating Club, Writes Poetry



PAUL RUTLEDGE

High School Senior Whose Interest in Journalism and Nature Lore Was Developed at the Children's Museum.

Meet Paul Rutledge, 16-year-old Brookline High School senior—editor of two magazines, president of the high school debating club and French club, chairman of the board of directors of the school bank and writer of nature poetry.

For two years Paul has been editor of Our Hobbies, a magazine published at the Children's Museum of Boston, and, for nearly a year, editor of the Sagamore at Brookline High School.

Besides writing editorials for each magazine, he edits the books and authors' column in Our Hobbies, necessitating much reading and reviewing. He has charge of the make-up of the latter periodical, which is run entirely by the boys and girls without any interference from museum officials. As editor of the Sagamore, he has the final say on material published in the magazine.

It was the Hobbies Club at the Children's Museum that developed Paul's interest in nature lore and journalism. These subjects always had interested him but until teachers from the field came to the museum as instructors his interest did not take tangible form.

Since becoming editor of the two magazines, Paul has changed his view about journalism as a pastime, and, although he may not take it up as a profession, he is certain he will do considerable writing for papers and magazines.

Paul's ambition to acquire as much knowledge as possible drew him into the Debating club at Brookline High, of which he was elected president this year. In addition to these achievements, Paul finds time to collect stamps and to prepare for a prize contest in public speaking.

Harvard Expenses Increase $1,218,814

Increases in operating expenses as well as in endowments are reported by Mr. H. L. Shattuck '01, treasurer of Harvard University, to the Board of Overseers. Covering the year ending June 30, 1931, operating expenses were $13,466,991 or $1,218,814 more than the previous year's figure.

The book value of endowment funds, exclusive of land and buildings used for educational purposes was increased to $117,204,250, a gain of $9,116,787 over last year's figures.

The increase in endowment funds was foreshadowed by the announcement at the alumni meeting in June of gifts totaling $14,421,239, which included the contribution of Edward S. Harkness's "additional" $4,310,239 toward the construction of the Houses.

Inasmuch as the cost of instruction and administration was only partially accounted for by the income from tuition, this item, which totaled $4,244,011.10, was balanced by gifts and income from the endowment fund. No separate account was made of the athletic costs and receipts, but it was accepted that the entire program was self-supported.

BRAZIL OPENS RAIL BIDS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 28 (By U. P.)—A decree signed by Provisional President Getulio Vargas this week authorizes the Ministry of Transportation to receive bids up to April 20, 1932, for the electrification of the Central Railways of Brazil.

LINDBERGH FORCED DOWN

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 28 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, flying from Miami to New York, was forced down at Flagler Beach, north of Daytona Beach, today on account of heavy fog.

Roxbury Lad Wins Model Plane Race

The whir of propellers and the flakelike sailing of white wings marked Boston's part in the Indoor Telegraphic Eastern States Model Aircraft Tournament today at the Boston English High School. John Bartol, Roxbury, in the junior group, showed the greatest skill in model aircraft with his hand-launched endurance model which remained up 209 3-5 seconds. Others in this group were Frederick Crooks, whose model sailed for 27 4-5 seconds, Torrey Capo with 98 seconds and John Bartol with 81 seconds.

In the senior group, Thomas Flemming's hand launched endurance model stayed in the air 176 seconds. Bruno Marcki made the two longest flights with two models in that group with 44 3-5 and 60 seconds, respectively. There were no entries of fuselage models in that group.

Similar tournaments were held today in many cities in the eastern states. Results from all tournaments will be telegraphed to the headquarters in Philadelphia, where they will be tabulated and announced later. The local tournament was held under the auspices of the Community Service of Boston, Inc., 739 Boylston Street.

CHINESE YUANS ADOPT PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION

Separation of Civil and Military Administration One of Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING, China—The Supervisory and Legislative Yuans of the Nationalist Government have adopted at a recent meeting 14 methods for the salvation of China.

The salient features in the resolution provide for a radical reorganization of the present Government. While not mentioning any specific official or individual, the methods demand an immediate separation of civil and military administration. It adds that hereafter no one person can hold civil and military offices at the same time. Furthermore, plans for the centralization of control over military affairs will be made. "Most impoirtant of all," the draft continues, "is to establish an efficient and honest government."

Other points call for the fortification of all Chinese-controlled sea and river ports, and towns bordering foreign territory. The latter refers to Manchuria and Mongolia. The Government will organize an international press association and send Chinese-trained journalists to the leading cities of the world to gather news and to distribute news for and on Chinese problems.

Continuing the constructive work in the country which has been going on since 1928, the Government will employ additional foreign and Chinese experts in the fields of finance, railway, telegraph, shipping, river conservancy and education.

Americas Agree To Mail Changes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—A new Pan-American postal union convention becomes effective on March 1 next, according to Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, who made the announcement following the return to Washington of Mr. W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General, and Mr. Eugene R. White, director of international postal service, from the Pan-American Postal Congress in Madrid, Spain.

The new convention will provide complete freedom of transit through the signatory countries and by the services maintained by them. Each of the contracting countries obligates itself to maintain and continue the privileges which the ships of the other countries of the union enjoy in their ports in lieu of compensation for the carriage of mails.

The domestic rates and conditions of each country will apply to mails sent to any of the others, except that the United States reserves the right to make a 50 per cent increase in its postage rates to Latin America and Spain until such time as it can obtain a corresponding increase in its domestic rates.

Woman's Party Proposed in Burma To Safeguard Long-Held Privileges

Change in Trade Policies Is Taking Many Out of Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Will the women of Burma form themselves into a woman's party?

Such a plan is contemplated, says Miss May Oung, and, unless public events, in their relation to women, take a definite turn for the better, it will undoubtedly be carried out.

Clad in her little white jacket and long skirt of pale green which reaches to her ankles, her black hair ornamented with ivory pins, Miss Oung explained to the members of the Women's Freedom League here how modern developments in the East are affecting the women of her country. Miss Oung is attending the Burmese Round Table Conference here which is to draft a Constitution for the country which is to be separated from India.

As secretary both of the National Council of Women in Burma, and of the Burmese Women's Association, she speaks with authority.

Never, until quite recently, Miss Oung says, have Burmese women had any occasion to defend their social and economic position. They have enjoyed a freedom traceable to the matriarchal system of Tibet, which has developed into the general acceptance of equality between the sexes.

They never had, or needed to have, such a thing as a suffrage society. The vote came their way quite naturally when it came the way of the men.

Even the slight hitch which occurred over the original refusal to allow women to stand for election to the Legislature in 1927 was overcome by recourse to a "procession with banners," and a question, two years later, addressed to the Simon Commission—and women candidates will duly make their appearance at the election in March, next year.

But, says Miss Oung, in spite of these things, the women of Burma are not satisfied that all is quite well with them.

They are beginning to be conscious that trade, influenced by the big things of the West, is passing out of the hands of women and leaving them unemployed. They are beginning to be conscious too of a tendency to develop the opinion—stoutly combated for the last 50 years by the women of the West—that women's place is really in the home. So the need of a political party is made evident.

TRINIDAD VOTES WATER PLAN

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I., Nov. 28 (By U. P.)—The Legislative Council voted unanimously last week for immediate action on the colony's $3,385,000 water project which provides for the piping of water from mountains in the center of that island to almost every city and town in Trinidad.

Speaks With Authority

© P. Geiselhard, Geneva

MISS MAY OUNG

Fewer Work Hours Urged for Women

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Shorter hours and better pay for women were advocated today by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, as "an investment for national prosperity." Miss Anderson addressed an American Woman's Association conference on "the trained woman and the economic crisis."

"Wages have been reduced more than has the cost of living in the past two years," she said. "Since 1929, while cost of living has declined 12 per cent, the income of factory workers, not including salaried employees, has gone down 37 per cent."

Through the shorter workday, Miss Anderson held, there are five benefits: More employment for everybody; more regular work for those employed; increased time for the worker to make use of many products; increased opportunity for training, and increased demand for services of all types of workers.

CLOTHING DRIVE LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The residents of Campbell, a suburb of San Jose, have launched a campaign to provide families of the district with clothing, shoes and household articles for the winter.

Grandi and Wife Say Farewell To American Hosts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Having conferred with the political, financial and industrial leaders of America, Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister of Italy, left here for home at 3 p. m. yesterday on the Augustus, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana. He was accompanied by Signora Grandi, who completed her Christmas shopping in New York during the four-day visit.

Just before the Italian Foreign Minister boarded the vessel he received a farewell telegram from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in which Mr. Stimson said he was happy that the American people had an opportunity to become acquainted with him as "the representative of Italy's coöperation in the solution of world difficulties."

"It is gratifying that you were present in this country at the time when the success of your initiative for a one-year armament holiday became evident," Mr. Stimson said. "It was both encouraging and helpful to have this renewed occasion of discussing international problems with you."

In response to this telegram, Signor Grandi expressed the joy his visit had given him, adding that the greatest of all his pleasures "derives from the fact that the American nation has fully understood that my mission here was one of good will and peace."

HARVARD-YALE GAME GETS $13,000 RELIEF

Collections at the Harvard-Yale game, taken for the benefit of the unemployed, amounted to more than $13,000 it was announced today. This brings the total amount collected at the last three games on Harvard's schedule, to $26,088.43. This sum does not include additional contributions from alumni who were unable to attend any of these three games, and the total figure will be announced at a later date. A check for $6 612.37 has been forwarded to President James R. Angell of Yale for distribution as he sees fit.

STOCK GETS FAIR POST

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Dr. Frederick A. Stock, director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, today was appointed general music director of Chicago's 1933 World's Fair.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach

647 Boylston St., Boston Kenmore 4730
507 Fifth Ave., New York Vanderbilt 3-7400
683 Fifth Ave., New York Wickersham 2-4517

PECANS
1931 Crop Gulf Coast Paper Shells. Best grade of leading varieties.
5 to 10 lbs. delivered, 40c per lb.
15 to 25 lbs. delivered, 35c per lb.
30 to 100 lbs. delivered, 30c per lb.
NEVIUS ORCHARDS MOBILE, ALA.

BY GRUEN

25.00
Liberal Allowance on Your Old Watch
THE BACK BAY JEWELER
230 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BOSTON

THE Shaker Sisters
From East Canterbury, N. H.
ARE HOLDING AN
Exhibition and Sale
OF
SHAKER CLOAKS and Holiday Goods
AT THE
COPLEY-PLAZA
BOSTON, MASS.
Dec. 1st to 5th, inclusive 1931

Leighton, Mitchell Co
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan
99 Chauncy Street, Boston
Tel. Hancock 3790—3791

Jays Boston Temple place Eleven

Our Christmas Shop of Little Gifts is Ready
Again Mr. Jay has gathered in Europe hundreds of Christmas Gifts that are now ready for your selection and not to be duplicated later. They carry your Christmas cheer with good taste, whether you spend little or much and they're priced to conform with these times.—The Third Floor.

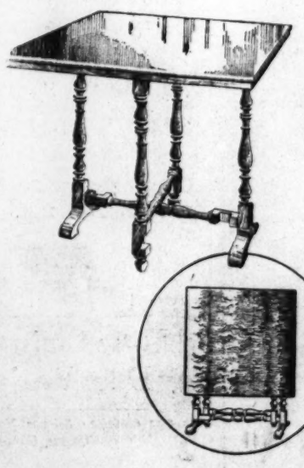
All Hats Reduced!
$10-$12 hats now $5
$15-$20 hats now $10
Display of hats for Southern wear after Dec. 1st.
Blanche M. Johnson HAT SHOP
12 West Street, Boston
Bigelow Kennard Building

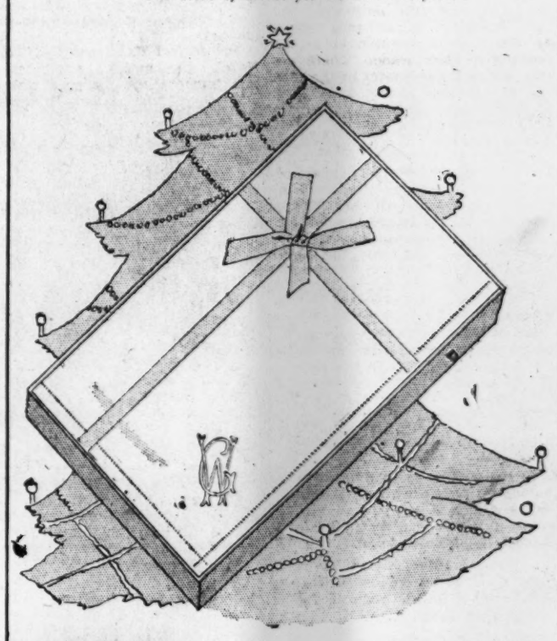
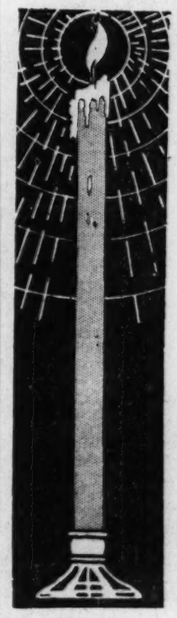
California Fruits
Gift Packages
Write for Illustrated Folder and Price List
ROFF PACKING COMPANY
P. O. Box 576 Fresno, California

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features.
Three sizes—Readers', Library, Pocket.
Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

SPECIAL SALE
EVERSHARP
Pen and Pencil Sets
WERE 8.50 TO 10.00
NOW 4.25
WERE 10.50 TO 12.50
NOW 4.95
Regular Guarantee
M. T. Bird & Co.
Boston 5 West St.
Brookline Store 1286 Beacon St.

GOOD TASTE IS NOT EXPENSIVE AT FERDINAND'S
You can choose fine furniture here at very moderate prices.

Gateleg Tip-Table $14.75
Here is another one of those occasional things you can get at Ferdinand's.
A table for the small apartment or convenient as a tip-table to go against the wall. A minimum of space with a maximum of uses.
FERDINAND'S
At Dudley Street Terminal, Roxbury
At Central Square, Cambridge
Opposite Needham Theatre, Needham
We have taken the guesswork out of buying furniture

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
BOSTON
"The Store of Stores for Christmas Gifts"


Whitney's Workshop Produced Wonders in These Double Initial Handkerchiefs For Men
Attractive 2-letter monograms on snowy Irish Linen Handkerchiefs of ample size. Just the kind of Handkerchiefs we know men like to receive at Christmas.
Every 2-letter combination in common use is included in our present stock, the monograms being exceptionally well embroidered.
These Handkerchiefs are attractively packaged 6 to the box. You can buy them at
6 for $1.50
Priced last Christmas, 6 for $3.00
Buy Early While Our Stock of Initials Is Complete
T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street

DEMOCRATS GET TOGETHER WHILE G. O. P. SPLITS

Pennsylvania Republicans in House Unable to Agree on Speaker

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — Rapid approach of the day when Congress will convene finds the Democratic membership firmly united behind leaders on whom there is almost unanimous agreement.

On the other hand, the Republicans appear more than ever disorganized and at odds over their leadership as a result of a conference yesterday of the Pennsylvania delegation.

The Pennsylvanians, after a 2½-hour conference, were unable to agree on a candidate for the speakership, but divided 18 for Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, 12 for Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut and one for Representative Henry W. Temple, dean of the delegation.

Simultaneously Democratic harmony was furthered by withdrawal from the contest over the Democratic floor leadership of Representative John E. Rankin (D.) of Mississippi leaving the position almost certainly to the dry Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, although two competitors still remain in the field.

The Pennsylvanians met to determine a delegation preference for speakership. They had hoped to agree unanimously. Had they succeeded the result would, it was anticipated, have given that nominee a winning lead over any other contender.

Both Mr. Snell and Mr. Tilson had been represented as expecting the support of a significant majority of the Pennsylvanians and had looked on the outcome of the conference to assure their respective chances. But the result is considered to have left the final result more in doubt than ever.

Mr. Tilson declares that if the Republicans fail to organize the House he will automatically become Republican floor leader by reason of his previous election. Mr. Snell's supporters disagree with Mr. Tilson arguing that if Mr. Snell is nominated by the Republicans for speakership and the Democrats organize the House Mr. Snell will automatically become Republican floor leader.

By contrast with this situation among the Republicans the Democrats are firmly behind Representative John Garner of Texas for the speakership. There has scarcely been a whisper of opposition. It is also assumed without question that Mr. Garner would be floor leader in the event the Democrats lost control of the House, a contingency which now appears most unlikely.

Careful handling of opposing groups among the Democrats has also succeeded in bringing about an almost equal harmony over the position of floor leader. There are still two rival candidates in the field but Mr. Rainey is said to already have 160 votes pledged to him out of a Democratic total of 218.

Liberalization of the so-called "gag" rules of the House was brought nearer when Mr. Snell, chairman of the Rules Committee, came out in favor of practically all the reforms demanded by the Progressives.

Mr. Snell's advocacy of the proposed changes indicates the conservative element in the Republican Party has changed its position and will support the reforms hitherto opposed.

Mr. Snell's position was stated immediately following a statement by Representative Philip D. Swing (R.) of California, outlining the demands for changes in the rules which the Progressives expect to introduce.

Mr. Swing's program included a workable discharge rule; the right of any committee to bring a bill before the House, instead of first having to pass the Rules Committee, and provisions requiring three votes to block consideration of a private bill instead of only one.

Borah Asks Backing For Armaments Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

that $5,000,000,000 is now being expended annually for the world's war budget, contributing to unemployment; and declared that "the only hope for the cause, a cause which in some measure is the cause of civilization itself, lies in an aroused, well-organized and well-directed public opinion."

"The time has arrived," he continued "when those who must make and pay over the money with which to meet these ever-increasing expenditures should speak out in the presence of those who are responsible for the expenditures. Governments will do nothing unless driven by public opinion—not a mild, pliable public opinion, but a public opinion vibrant with uncommon zeal and spurred on by an indignation commensurate with the injustice of the present program."

Senator Borah's voice was projected to Europe, a continent he has never himself visited, in connection with a peace mass meeting in Paris. The address of Viscount Cecil, who spoke in Paris, was brought to the United States by radio, completing the cross-Atlantic program.

Senator Borah in this instance is, in effect, backing up the efforts of the United States State Department, which he has criticized so often in the past. The department is doing everything in its power to achieve success for the Geneva conference.

Apparently with M. Pierre Laval's recent visit in thought, Senator Borah reverted to the subject of "security."

"Much will be said at this conference about security," he said. "I beg those who discuss that subject to enlarge the scope of the term. The first line of defense for every country is not the navy or the army or both, but the physical and moral well-being, the contentment, and the happiness of the loyal citizen. Without that a nation is weak, regardless of the size of its fighting forces. We have learned that mutiny on account of economic conditions may take place in a navy. There is no part of the Government that is invulnerable to the sapping forces of hunger and want. In considering security, therefore, let us not rely alone upon armaments."

At the outset, after reviewing the disarmament promises made in 1918, Senator Borah declared: "Thirteen years have passed. The armaments burden is greater than ever before in time of peace. The outlook is dark with misgivings. The cause has become enmeshed in stifling and sterilizing technicalities, made the plaything of international politics, used periodically as an opiate, while governments extract more money from the taxpayers, until at the present time an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty envelops the whole scheme of disarmament. The pledge in the peace treaties goes unredeemed. Instead of being reduced, armaments have been increased to an alarming extent."

As a commentary on this situation, Senator Borah declared that when the Geneva conference convenes there will be between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 unemployed in the world, upon whom the burden of armament costs will press with demoralizing force.

Delay in Tax Rise, It Is Hinted, Might Cause High Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—Adoption of "a timely program of increased taxes with reasonable rates" was recommended last night in a radio address by Representative Isaac Bacharach (R.) of New Jersey. Failure to do this, he said, would open the door to more radical legislation with unreasonable rates.

The burden of this new legislation, he believed, would inevitably fall on the wealthy classes, in the form of increases levies in higher bracket income rates, higher estate and gift taxes and luxury taxes.

On income taxes Mr. Bacharach advocated "considerable increases in rates on net incomes of over $100,000, with relatively smaller increases on net incomes between $20,000 and $100,000 as may be made necessary by our revenue requirements."

On the question of estate taxes he said nothing whatever should be done to upset the present law or to modify the provisions giving 80 per cent to states, but he did feel that a slight increase in the rates, maintaining the 80 per cent provisions intact, would be justified. As a necessary auxiliary to the increased state tax Mr. Bacharach advocated a gift tax to prevent evasion. In addition he recommended a sales tax on luxuries and non-essentials.

Ex-Kaiser Reveals Vienna-Rome Split

VIENNA (AP) — The Neue Freie Presse has published an excerpt from a book based on the hitherto unpublished notes of former Emperor William of Germany relating the circumstances under which Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria lost the friendship of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The former Kaiser, says Mr. Karl Novak, the author, attributes to this incident the ultimate disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

His notes, the Neue Freie Presse said, disclosed the Austrian Minister at Berlin confided to the Kaiser that anxiety was growing at the court in Vienna because of the estrangement between the Emperor and the Italian King in consequence of the Emperor's omission to return a visit from King Umberto, Victor's father.

Francis Joseph was willing to repay the visit in 1896 but the Roman Curia had informed the Emperor that if he came to Rome he was to visit the Pope before seeing the King.

As a way out of this difficulty the German Emperor advised that Francis Joseph write the Italian King, suggesting he come to Italy and lay a wreath on the tomb of King Umberto. After that, said William, Francis Joseph could go immediately to the Vatican.

The plan was said to have been enthusiastically received by the Italian Government, but Francis Joseph put it up to the Curia and was informed the Pope would not be satisfied if the Austrian Emperor did not visit him first and then go to Umberto's tomb.

The result was that Francis Joseph declined the German Emperor's advice and never visited Rome at all, thus, according to the Kaiser's notes, forfeiting the opportunity to placate the Italian King, who joined the allied powers against Austria and Germany.

HOKE SMITH FILLED HIGH GEORGIA POSTS

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27 (AP)—Mr. Hoke Smith passed on at his home here today. Serving as Governor, United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior under Grover Cleveland, his activities made history.

He entered Georgia politics early and as a young lawyer was made chairman of the Fulton County Democratic executive committee. In 1887 he purchased the Atlanta Evening Journal and was its editor and president until 1900.

During his first term as Senator, he was often referred to as "the trust-busting ex-Governor," and in his later term was opposed to the policies of President Wilson in the League of Nations controversy.

Dry Law Scores 100 In One Virginia Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—There has not been an arrest made in Mendota, Va., nor has anyone living there been convicted for even a misdemeanor, for 10 years or more, it was recalled by Dr. J. C. Pruner, Mayor for nearly two years and a resident for more than 50 years of the incorporated village of 223 persons.

Dr. Pruner expressed the opinion that no person in Mendota has ever been convicted of violating the Volstead Act, or the state prohibition law. He said it has been fully 25 years since anyone from the town has been tried on a felony charge in the county circuit court.

"If you are not slim"
AFTER THANKSGIVING CLEARANCE
DRESSES
DRASTICALLY REDUCED
Group 1— $16.75 REDUCED TO $9.95
Group 2— $25, $35, $39.75 REDUCED TO $19.95
20% Off on All Our Coats
Lane's
26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

'Boss, Ma's Asleep f' th' Winter an' I Gotter Talk'

Joseph Joffe, National Park Service

BARNEY SAYS HE HAD A BULLY TIME LAST SUMMER

Barney Can Barely Keep His Eyes Open, But He Sure Knows 'Tourists Is Dumb'

BEARHAVEN, WINDFALL WINTER QUARTERS, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, Wyo., Nov. 27—"Hello! Hello! This the superintendent's headquarters at Mammoth? Yeah. This is Barney! We're in hibernation, Chief. Year, maw is snoring sumpfin awerful, and I'm—ho, hum, excuse me—I'm pretty sleepy myself. I'd be asleep right now, Chief, only I got thinkin' over some of the stunts we bears staged this summer and it made me chuckle so much I couldn't settle down.

"Golly, Chief, remember that time Maw and me moseyed out on Fishin' Bridge and scared that college professor so much he tumbled over the railin' and they had to fish him out with a boat hook? Heh! Heh! Gee, that was funny. And remember when Maw went through the roof of a Ford and landed on the horn, and the sound scared her so she ran a hundert feet in 6 seconds flat, thereby beatin' all records? Golly, we had a lot of fun this summer, Chief.

"What's that? Nuisance did you say, Chief? Aw, come now. Don't say that. We don't mean nothin' by it. Anyways, Chief, you know yourself that nobody had any serious trouble with us bears that obeyed the signs.

"Ain't you got the whole park posted to tell the dudes and sagebrushers not to feed the bears? Ain't you? Well, then, what do folks want to keep on doin' it for? It ain't our fault that we can't tell where a strip of bacon leaves off and a hand begins.

"Golly, we don't have much learnin' but we know more'n to stick our paws into danger—and that's more'n lots of tourists know. They oughtn't to blame the bears for their own igerance.

"Ho, hum! I'm gettin' awerful sleepy, Chief. Say, listen. Maw and me's got a grand scheme for holdin' up tourists next year, Chief. I'm goin' to squat in the road—ho, hum, excuse me, Chief—squat in the road, and when the tourists stop to feed me, Maw's goin' to go up an' collect. Course if the tourists don't stop, we'll have to go to th' regular feedin' grounds. But, they'll stop all right.

"Ho, hum! Tourists is dumb. They don't even know enough to go to sleep in the winter. Ye-aw-aw-aw-aw; ho, hum; ah-h-h. They don't—awh, ho, hum—know . . . enough . . . tew—tu—to . . . s-l-e-e-p. Awh, ho hum. So, long, Chief. Yeaw-aw-aw-aw. I'll be seein' yuh . . . ho, hum . . . next spring."

Disturbances Mark Meeting in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

command respect for the distinguished speakers.

The speech delivered by Senator William E. Borah over the radio from Washington was received in comparative calm, apparently because being in English, it was unintelligible to most of the audience. It had been submitted to the French authorities previous to delivery and approved by them. It was translated by an interpreter without any noticeable increase in the uproar.

Mr. Alanson B. Houghton, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany and to Great Britain, once abandoned his attempt to go on with his speech, but was persuaded by M. Herriot to finish it. Standing 10 feet from Mr. Houghton one could not hear a single word he said.

Throughout the long, disorderly session radio listeners all over Europe, probably also in America, heard the orators' vain attempts to overcome the pandemonium.

The evening's program was carried through, but the close found M. Herriot and Senator de Jouvenel, president of the organizing committee, and a few others alone on the platform surrounded by a riot squad of the Republican Guard which had been called to eject gangs of rowdies who had invaded the platform. Lord Cecil, one of the principal promoters, Lord Tyrrell, British Ambassador to Paris, and many other distinguished guests had been obliged to leave their places to avoid becoming involved in fights between defenders of disarmament and antagonists.

Mlle. Louise Weiss, publisher of the authoritative weekly magazine, L'Europe Nouvelle, who has been preparing for the congress since last July, could not be heard more than a few feet away, although M. Herriot pleaded for courtesy to a woman speaker.

Little could be heard of the address of the German representative, but the Italian met less opposition probably because he was a Fascist. Lord Cecil's address, delivered in English, called forth only a few interjections.

The principal ovation was awarded to the former Prime Minister, M. Paul Painlève, whose speech at Thursday's sessions had been objected to by some delegates because he qualified his enthusiasm for disarmament by insisting upon the need for guaranteeing security by valid international agreements.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Marguerite Schmitt, Roslindale, Mass.
Kathleen Cockshaw Roslindale, Mass.
Emma Favor, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Louis Allman, Brookline, Mass.
Irma Allbee, Forest Hills, Mass.
Kimmis Hendrick, Los Angeles, Calif.
Katherine Merle Reese, Brighton, Mass.
Frank Eugene Cofran, Newton Highlands, Mass.
James Richmond Rounding, West Roxbury, Mass.
Audrey Outhouse, Littleton, Mass.
Ruth Wight, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Lillian C. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Elizabeth Browne, Brookline, Mass.
Frances Lazerow, Washington, D. C.
Hazel J. Ruhl, Highland Park, Ill.
William Ruhl, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Margarete Kindinger, Stuttgart, Ger.
Mrs. George W. Werland, Scranton, Penna.
George W. Werland, Scranton, Penna.
Leon M. Lindsey, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ruth Foster, Delmar, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence R. Lampard, Swampscott, Mass.
Miss Martha M. Schatzer, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Ruth Wang, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mildred G. Swift, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. E. E. Wilson, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Georgina Gerard, Cheshire, Eng.
James H. Metz, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
Kenneth J. Metz, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Florence E. Vincent, Geneseo, N. Y.
Charles H. Vincent, Geneseo, N. Y.

Iowa's Motor Bill Exceeds Corn Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Iowa's automobile bill is greater than the value of its corn crop, according to figures compiled in a recent study by Mr. Robley Winfrey, bulletin editor of the Iowa State College Engineering Experiment Station.

In 1930 the cost of automobile operation to Iowans was $291,488,000. The average Iowa corn crop is about 430,000,000 bushels and is valued at about $255,000,000.

The average car is driven 7000 miles a year at a cost of 6.51 cents per mile, Mr. Winfrey found. These facts are based on study of records kept on 1675 cars owned by private individuals and by companies. The average car goes 15.7 miles per gallon of gas.

BANK LAWYER DISBARRED

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Disbarment of Herbert M. Singer, young attorney who was convicted with his father, Saul, and Bernard K. Marcus, in the Bank of United States trial last June, was ordered yesterday by the Appellate Division. The Singers and Marcus were convicted of misapplying $2,000,000 of the bank's funds.

FLORIDA FRUIT
Special Home Assortment
About 45 oranges, 8 grapefruit, 35 tangerines and 2 lbs. Schley paper shell pecans.
Shipped prepaid to your nearest express office south of Canada and east of Nebraska $4.50
FORREST B. STONE, MAITLAND, FLA.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Household Furniture
STORAGE
Packing and Shipment Arranged
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
PHONE COM. 1530 or KEN. 9030
EDWARD L. WINGATE
General Manager

LaGuardia Urges Check of Subsidy On Alien Vessels

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — Charging that foreign ship lines are securing subsidies from the American Government under the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, Representative Fiorella H. La Guardia (R.) of New York, today served notice on the United States Shipping Board that legislation would be introduced at the next session of Congress prohibiting the use of American funds to aid competitors of American lines.

Mr. LaGuardia made the awarding of recent mail contracts to the Sea Train Company the basis for his general attack on the handling of shipping subsidies.

He contended, in a letter to the Shipping Board, that the specifications for the mail contract from New Orleans to Havana was so drawn that only the Sea Train Company, according to Mr. LaGuardia a British company, could bid on it.

He charged that subsequently the Sea Train Company applied for loans from the Shipping Board with which to build additional ships for the purpose of carrying out the contract. In order to do this the company, he said, expressed its willingness to transfer its ships to American registry.

"Considering the fact," he said, "that these ships were not built in the United States with American labor or material and that they have been operating in competition with American ships, this last-minute desire to transfer their registry is simply in keeping with a deliberate plan of using American public funds to destroy American shipping."

Raskob Effort Futile, Says Virginian Governor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 23 (AP)—Gov. John G. Pollard said today that answers to Mr. John J. Raskob's prohibition questionnaire will not reflect the sentiment of Democrats throughout the country as a whole.

"This questionnaire was sent, as I understand it, to contributors to the Democratic campaign fund," the Governor said. "An examination of the table which accompanies the questionnaire as printed in morning papers today shows that most of the contributions came from the large wet centers.

"The answers, no doubt, will reflect the sentiment of those who furnished the money, but not those who furnished the votes."

Rural Fire Departments Add Safety Factor to Agriculture

Engines Can Pump Muddy Ditch Water Without Becoming Clogged—Chemicals Widely Used—Rates for Insurance Sharply Reduced

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Reduced farm fire insurance rates as well as protection against fire damage has resulted from the establishment of rural community fire departments in many sections of the country, according to a study by the Department of Agriculture.

Outlining in detail the growing movement among rural communities to provide for their own protection, the study offers to farm communities expert advice on the methods to be followed in setting up rural departments.

"Farmers and rural people of the United States are just discovering the value of fire departments in farming communities," the study, published as Farm Bulletin 1667, declares.

It says that recent improvement in apparatus has demonstrated the fallacy of many old objections to rural apparatus. Among these it has been maintained that insufficiency of water supplies on farms has made fire fighting apparatus ineffective.

"Rural firemen," the study says, "are displaying remarkable ingenuity in overcoming water deficiency by connecting with windmill tanks, by multiple hose connections, and by arranging relays of fire trucks." Instances are cited where the department on arriving at the scene of a fire managed to dam up a ditch and obtain enough water to save surrounding buildings in a very short time.

It is pointed out that apparatus is available which has been especially designed for rural conditions. The engines are lighter in weight with more power proportionately and narrower. Pumps are designed to take ditch water without becoming clogged. Greater length of hose is provided. Pumping capacity per minute is adjustable so that a steady stream of water can be maintained even with a very limited supply of water available. More reliance is placed on chemicals than is customary with urban apparatus.

Rural communities, the study finds, have achieved surprisingly effective results with this specialized type of apparatus. In many sections prejudice is rapidly being overcome. In citing cases of fires it is shown that although the building which first caught may not be saved, those around it are.

Departments are usually financed, the survey indicates, by subscriptions from among the members of a rural community.

Considerable expense has been saved in some sections, it was found, by an agreement with the nearest town whereby the apparatus is housed and manned by the town in return for the right to use it for town fires when not in use on farms.

An additional reason for providing special rural apparatus, the study finds, is the reluctance of small towns to send their own apparatus into the country, leaving the town itself unprotected.

SIXTEEN CRAYON PARCHMENT FOLDERS for CHRISTMAS
all different with envelopes to match
Price $1.00

Personal Christmas Cards
Exclusive Cards, Silhouettes, Etchings, etc., made truly personal with your name printed or engraved on each. Prices are lower this year.
AT THE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT—LEFT REAR OF STORE
57 Franklin St. Boston, Mass. Liberty 9180
Ward's STATIONERS SINCE 68
Hill-Smith Br. 8 Milk St. Boston, Mass.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

RAIN? SNOW?
FAIR ENOUGH
SAYS THIS WALK-OVER

Whether the weather is favorable or not put your feet into Walk-Over seamless blucher oxfords and step out warm and dry. A little thing like rain or snow won't stop you. The brown moosehead leather is seasoned against the elements—three soles extend from the toe through the heel, extra flexible middle sole. And you'll look as smart as you feel comfortable. A particularly popular style for country and campus wear. Ask your Walk-Over dealer to show you this new STADIUM.
WALK-OVER
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY
CAMPELLO, BROCKTON, MASS.
Agencies in all principal cities and towns of the United States and in 75 foreign countries.

78 inches long
"Allencourt"
AN ENTIRELY new Sofa with finest quality down cushions and pillows. Hand carved mahogany legs. Covered in heavy sateen and piped with contrasting color. A very choice, attractive and most comfortable sofa. Any color to your order during our sale (made in our own workrooms) 165.00
In the denims $150.00
ALLEN HALL CO.
423 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

WALK-OVER SHOES
GEO. E. KEITH BRITISH STORES, Ltd.
Main Office, 372 Oxford Street, LONDON, W. 1 Mayfair 0551
London Branches
227 Oxford Street, W. 1 Gerrard 4981
80 Strand, W. C. 2 Temple Bar 8947
Provincial Branches
Liverpool ..... 97 Lord Street
Leeds ..... 4 Commercial Street
Birmingham ..... 29 Corporation Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..... 16 Grainger Street
Brighton ..... 24 Western Road
Glasgow ..... 77-79 Buchanan Street
Edinburgh ..... 85 Shandwick Place
Continental Stores—Paris, Brussels, Rome
Walk-Over Shoes Are Advertised Internationally in The Christian Science Monitor

FEDERAL WHEAT LOSS ESTIMATED AT $110,000,000

Stabilization Corporation Head Defines Purchases and Sales to Date

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—A new estimate of the paper losses of the Grain Stabilization Corporation in its wheat operations to date was given the Senate Agricultural Committee yesterday by Mr. George S. Milnor, general manager, who fixed the total at $110,000,000 as of Oct. 21, or less than previous estimates.

Mr. Milnor testified that his own salary derived both from the stabilization corporation, and its parent body, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, amounted to $50,000 annually.

Mr. Milnor explained that when the chairman of the Federal Farm Board last Wednesday stated that the stabilization corporation's holdings of unsold wheat amounted to 189,656,187 bushels, he took into consideration all purchases and all sales of wheat, including those to foreign governments. There now are wheat contracts with Brazil and China, and there was one with Germany.

"Taking into consideration the unsold cash wheat at 63½ cents," Mr. Milnor said, "the Brazilian wheat at 50 cents a bushel, and the unshipped Chinese contract at 63½ cents, it is estimated that the total loss of the Grain Stabilization Corporation as of Oct. 31, 1931, is approximately $100,000,000."

Of the holdings of unsold wheat, Mr. Milnor explained 27,348,000 was wheat bought for future delivery and the balance 162,308,187 bushels was cash wheat. Since July 1, 1931 total sales of cash wheat have been made up as follows:

To foreign governments, 47,500,000 bushels; Brazil, 25,000,000 bushels; China, 15,000,000 bushels; Germany, 7,500,000 bushels; other domestic and export sales, 57,812,565 bushels; total since July 1, 1931, 105,312,565 bushels.

Against the above sales, the corporation has purchased 10,484,101 bushels of new-crop cash wheat, and 27,348,000 bushels of wheat for future delivery, or a total of 37,832,181 bushels, thus showing the corporation's net sales for the four months 67,480,384 bushels.

Of the 67,480,384 bushels sold, 47,500,000 has been to foreign governments, leaving 19,980,384 bushels net domestic and other foreign sales, for the four months' period. The average price of all such wheat sold by the corporation, exclusive of the Brazilian contract and the unshipped portion of the Chinese contract, is .647 per bushel.

MORE THAN 100 MEN GET HOLIDAY WORK

A schedule by which more than 100 furloughed Boston & Maine Railroad employees will be employed during the holiday season beginning Dec. 12, was announced yesterday by Mr. J. W. Smith, vice-president and general manager. The added employment will be provided by the holiday mail, express and baggage.

For many of the employees who will be called back from furloughs necessitated by the decreased railroad traffic, it will mean work for a two-weeks period. At the peak of the holiday rush on Dec. 20, the schedule calls for the employment of more than 130 men.

EMBARGO ON GOODS FOR SOVIET FAVORED

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 28 (AP)—An embargo on American goods designed for exportation to the Soviet Government was advocated here last night by former Gov. Percival P. Baxter to halt Russian economic competition, which he said was taking the bread from American miners, woodsmen and other workers.

His argument for an embargo was based, he said, not alone on economic competition, but also on the ground that the Soviets openly declare they ultimately intend to break down the social and political institutions of the United States.

NO APPEARANCE OF ICE IN HUDSON WATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Advices just received from Churchill, Man., contain the noteworthy information that as yet there is no sign of ice in the Nelson River or in Hudson Bay. The significance of this lies in the fact that critics of the railway line to Hudson Bay declared the line would be of little use because navigation in the bay would be impossible, owing to ice and fog, except for about two months in the year.

The port and its facilities have been closed for the season now, but Churchill officials regret this action, because with the open weather it would be possible to carry on, thus convincing skeptics of the usefulness of the new route.

ANTIBES—JUAN-LES-PINS
The School of ART INTERPRETATION
An all-year open-air art school for those with or without previous training. Landscape, Figure, Modelling, etc.
Write MR V. GUY, Director, Vieux Ramparts, Antibes, A. M., France.

PARIS, FRANCE
You Can Get
Walk-Over SHOES
in PARIS
at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 and 21, Bd. des Capucines
FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
Just as you get them at home.
Up-to-date American style.
AAA to E

When in Paris
You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, for any information you may desire.

Dr. Drury Urges Study as Pleasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 28—"To making learning pleasurable is the great dream of schoolmasters," declared Dr. Samuel S. Drury, rector of St. Paul's School, in his annual report issued yesterday.

In comment upon the attitude of the boy who felt it a compulsion to be obliged to go to school, in contrast to the one seeking an education, Dr. Drury said, "So long as the goal is indistinct, the journey will be weary; so long as the boy knows where he wants to go, the process becomes a pilgrimage, beset by humorous incidents and memorable by-products."

Many gifts to St. Paul's, from Sept. 1, 1930, to Aug. 31, 1931, and aggregating $242,000 were acknowledged in the report. Special mention was made by Dr. Drury in his report of a gift of $20,000 from the Citizens Aid Society of Minneapolis, Minn., to endow a scholarship in memory of Mr. Henry Hall Christian, the income to apply to one or two boys preferably from Minnesota or one of the northwestern states. Another gift from Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson and amounting to $5979.87 is to provide for a memorial window in the chapel, in memory of Mr. William H. Foster, long a member of the faculty.

Boston District Adds 19 Industries

Three of the 19 new industries established in Metropolitan Boston during October are producing new range oil burners, indicating the popularity of this recent development in the heating field, according to the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The bureau points out that these 19 new firms make a total of 185 new establishments since Jan. 1, a gain of 11 new industries over the corresponding 10-month period of last year. Expansions and increased activities on the part of 18 existing industries in this section are also reported by the chamber.

Of the new companies, one is turning out a portable clothes-washing machine. This is a new type of household appliance, operated in conjunction with a vacuum cleaner, the motor of the cleaner furnishing air which agitates the water. It is to be marketed nationally.

SHOWS FOR RELIEF BROUGHT $21,092.55

Special theatrical performances, held on the evening of Nov. 30 in 66 theaters of Boston and vicinity contributed $21,092.55 to unemployment relief, Mr. G. Ralph Branton, chairman of the Boston city committee of the Motion Picture Industry's Unemployment Relief Benefits, announced yesterday in presenting the check to Mayor James M. Curley.

The committee extends its thanks, the chairman said, to projectionists and stage hands of the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators, as well as the Boston Musicians' Union, radio stations and their announcers, vaudeville acts, theater managers and theater employees who contributed their services. "We are also deeply appreciative," Mr. Branton said, "of the aid given by the various women's clubs and other organizations who gave us so much assistance in the sale of benefit tickets."

TENNESSEE SEEKS SAVING IN BUDGET

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 28 (AP)—A 15 per cent reduction in Tennessee's expenditures during the rest of the biennium that ends June 30, 1933, was recommended yesterday by a joint legislative finance committee that is seeking to balance the State budget Committee members estimated the saving for the period would approximate $3,300,000.

The committee's recommendations will be presented to a special session of the Legislature, scheduled to begin Monday for the purpose of putting Tennessee on its feet financially.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND
Wambersie & Son
General Forwarding Agents
Custom House, Insurance Brokers
Agents to Holland-America and other regular lines.
Passage-Agents to regular lines.
de Ruyterkade 108

ZAANDAM
VERKADE'S FABRIEKEN
Our well-known first class Dutch Specialities: Rusks, Cakes, Biscuits and Chocolates are obtainable in every grocer's and confectioner's shop.
Ask for them when travelling in Holland.

HOLLAND
HELDRING AND PIERSON
(Original firm established 1873)
2 KORTE VIJVERBERG
THE HAGUE
BROEKMANS EFFECTENKANTOOR
(Original firm established 1869)
444 HEERENGRACHT
AMSTERDAM C.
All Banking Business

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF NOV. 30-DEC. 6

MONDAY, NOV. 30

2:30-3—**American School of the Air.** Sketch, "Roger Williams." CBS transcontinental.
8-8:30 — **Soconyland Sketch.** "Skipper Ireson's Ride." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.
8:15-8:30—**"Singin' Sam," baritone.** Mon., Wed., Fri. CBS to KOIL.
8:30-9—**Death Valley Days Sketch.** "The 601 of Aurora." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—**Voice of Firestone.** Soloists; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
9-9:15—**Make-Up Box Orchestra.** CBS to KOIL.
9-9:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Harry Horlick's orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—**Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra.** Wanderers Quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:15-9:30—**Talk Mr. Rufus C. Dawes.** Plans of the Chicago "Century of Progress" Fair by president. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—**General Motors "Parade of the States."** Idaho. Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**"An Evening in Paris."** Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Musical Dominoes.** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10-10:30—**Gold Medal Express.** Ohman and Arden; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**The Modernists.** CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—**"Real Folks" sketch.** "Forecast of Opera Season." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—**Toscha Seidel, violinist.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—**"Phantom Caravan."** String ensemble. NBC—WEAF to CFCF.
11-11:30—**Slumber Music.** Concert orchestra. Daily. NBC—WJZ chain.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1

2-2:30—**"Musical Americana."** American ballads by soloists and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
2:30-3—**American School of the Air.** Russian program. CBS transcontinental.
3-3:30—**"Music in the Air."** Piano lessons. NBC—WJZ to KOA.
8-8:15—**Mills Brothers.** Negro quartet. Tues., Thurs., Sat. CBS to KDYL.
8-8:30—**Armstrong Quakers.** Author series. Soloists; quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-8:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:30—**Abe Lyman's Orchestra.** Tues., Thurs., Sat. CBS to KFJF.
8:30-8:45—**Connie Boswell, songs.** CBS to KOH.
8:30-8:45—**Heel Hugger Harmonies.** Quartet and strings. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—**Sousa's Band.** Male quartet; popular orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:45-9—**Walter Winchell.** Guest soloist. CBS to KOIL.
9-9:30—**Ben Bernie and his orchestra.** CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Musical Magazine.** Soloists; concert orchestra; Armchair Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Household Pregram.** Alice Mock, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Fuller Man.** Mabel Jackson; Earle Spicer; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**"Great Personalities,"** "Dr. Glenn Frank." Frazier Hunt; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Dixie Concert Orchestra.** CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:30—**Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.** CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**"The Span."** Monologue by Tom Powers. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-11—**"Arabesque" Sketch.** CBS to KOH.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2

4-5—**United States Navy Band.** CBS transcontinental.
4:30-5—**Eastman School Symphony Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ to KFYR.
7:45-8—**"Believe It or Not."** Robert L. Ripley. Wed. and Fri. NBC—WJZ to KDKA.
8-8:15—**College Memories.** Fireside Singers, quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—**Snoop and Peep.** NBC—WEAF to WTAM.
8:15-8:30—**Guy Robertson, baritone.** Leonard Joy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KSL.
8:15-8:30—**Ohman and Arden, pianists.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—**Mobiloil Concert.** Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KOA.
8:30-9—**Jack Frost's Melody Moments.** Oliver Smith, tenor; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.
9-9:30—**Address, President Hoover.** White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. CBS and NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** "A Study in Scarlet," Part 3. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Comedy in vocal trio.** Marcella Shields, Billy Murray and Walter Scanlon. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Swance Revue.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10:30—**Palmolive Hour.** Olive Palmer; Paul Oliver; Revelers; Cameo Trio; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:15—**Helen Morgan, guest soloist.** Quartet; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-10:30 — **Concert orchestra.** Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.
10:15-10:30—**Original Sketches.** CBS—Dixie network and transcontinental.
10:30-11—**Columbia Concerts Corporation Program.** Elisabeth Schumann, soprano; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—**String dance orchestra.** James Melton, tenor; speaker. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3

4:20-4:50—**"What I Would Do With the World."** The Rev. Dean Ralph Inge, from London. NBC—WEAF to WDAF.
7:45-8—**"Famous Fallacies of Business,"** Merle Thorpe, editor. NBS—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—**Dixie Spiritual Singers.** Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-9—**Rudy Vallée' Connecticut Yankees.** Claire Madjette, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—**Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—**Arco Dramatic Musicale.** Mozart program. Soloists, quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Eugene Ormandy Presents.** Soloists; quartet; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:30—**Snowdrift Southern Melodies.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—**Maxwell Ensemble.** Lanny Ross, tenor; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes:** "A Study in Scarlet," Part III. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—**Dixie Mammoth Minstrels.** CBS Dixie Network.
10-10:30—**"The Man in the Front Row."** Edwin C. Hill, newspaper man; Victor Young's Trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Harry Horlick's Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-10:45—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—**Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.** CBS to KFJF.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4

11-12—**NBC Music Appreciation Hour.** Walter Damrosch conducting National Orchestra. NBC—WEAF and WJZ to KSL.
3:15-4—**Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.** Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks (R. Strauss); Concerto in D Minor (Mozart), George McNabb, piano soloist. NBC—WJZ to KOA.
4:15-5:15—**Radio Guild.** Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." NBC—WJZ to KSL.
4:45-5:30—**Curtis Institute of Music.** Artist student recital. CBS transcontinental.
7-7:45—**Major Bowes Family.** Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KOA.
8-8:30—**Nestle Orchestra.** Adele Astaire, guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-9—**Cities Service Hour.** Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—**"March of Time."** News sketches; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Cliquot Club.** Reser's Eskimos; Raymond Knight. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—**Interwoven Pair.** Jones and Hare; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Musical Master Works.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—**Leo Reisman and His Orchestra.** Cowboy Foursome, guest soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—**Armour Program.** Soloists; vocal ensemble; Koestner Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:45-10—**Friendly Five Footnotes. "Casey" Jones;** Larry Murphy; Rich Orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—**"Silver Flute." Sketch.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:30—**Pillsbury Pageant.** Tosca Seldel; Theo Karle; Lanin Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Paul Whiteman's Faint Men.** Mildred Bailey; Jack Fulton; Jesters trio. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-10:45—**Blue Melody and Black Philosophy.** CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—**RKO Theater of the Air.** "Bill" Robinson, Negro tap dancer; Lou Holtz; Margaret Schillings. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:45-11—**Tito Guizar, Mexican tenor.** Sorey Orchestra. CBS to KGB.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5

11-12:30—**New York Philharmonic-Symphony Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, Conductor.** CBS transcontinental.
1:30-4:30 — **Navy-Pennsylvania.** At Philadelphia. CBS. transcontinental, NBC-WEAF to WCAE.
3-4:30—**Tulane-Washington State. At New Orleans.** CBS-Dixie network.
6-7—**Harvard-Oxford Debate.** "Resolved: That in the interests of world prosperity, war debts should be canceled." Oxford, affirmative, from London. Harvard, negative, from New York. NBC-WEAF chain.
8-8:30—**Civic Concerts Service Program.** Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-10—**Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.** Invitation to the Dance (Weber); Three Excerpts from "Rosamunde" (Schubert); Roman Carnival Overture (Berlioz); Scherzo, Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn); Symphony No. 4 in D Minor (Schumann). CBS transcontinental.
8:30-9—**National Council on Radio in Education.** Talk series. NBC—WEAF Transcontinental.
8:30-9—**"Dance with Countess D'Orsay."** Countess D'Orsay and Le Dandy, soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—**Arthur Pryor's Band.** Male quartet; popular orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Chicago Civic Opera Company.** NBC—WJZ to CFCF.
9:30-10—**The First Nighter.** "The Moth." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Club Valspar.** Popular soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
10-10:30—**"Cuckoo."** Burlesque sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10-11—**Hank Simmons Show Boat.** "Smoky Hollow." CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—**Twenty Fingers of Harmony.** Semiclassical organ and piano duets. NBC—WJR to WREN.

SUNDAY, DEC. 6

12:30-12:45—**International Broadcast.** "The Feminist Movement," Viscountess Rhondda, from London. CBS transcontinental.
1:15-2:15—**NBC Symphonic Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
2:30-3—**Herbie Kay's Orchestra.** Chauncey Parsons, tenor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
3-5—**New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.** Features, two rarely heard classics, two modern works. CBS transcontinental.
3:45-4—**Cook's Travelogue.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
4-4:30—**Florsheim Frolic. Ferdie Grofe's** Orchestra; soloists; trio. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
4-4:30—**Melodies de France. Barrere Little Symphony.** NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
4:30-5—**Wonder Program.** Ruth Lyon, soprano; Charles Sears, tenor; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
5:30-6—**General Electric Twilight Program.** Rosa Ponselle, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
5:30-6:30—**Blue Coal Revue.** Soloists; sketch; orchestra. CBS to CFRB.
6:30-6:45—**"Mr Portrait Gallery of Famous Britons."** "Rudyard Kipling." NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
6:30-7—**Barnsdall Musical Memories.** Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Chicago.
6:30-7:15—**"Thru the Opera Glass."** Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WDAF.
7-7:15—**The World's Business.** Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.
7:15-7:30—**Southern Sirling Quartet.** CBS—Dixie network.
7:30-8—**The Three Bakers.** Male trio; Ray Perkins; dance orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—**Enna Jettick Melodies.** Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-9—**Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:45—**"Music Along the Wires."** Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor. CBS to WGR.
8:15-8:45—**Esther Cad-Kin, soprano.** Concert Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
8:15-8:45—**Dixie Salon Ensemble.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:15-9:15—**Collier's Radio Hour.** Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor.** Soloist and chorus. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:45—**The American Album of Familiar Music.** Concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Dixie Jamboree.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10:15—**Buick Musical Comedy Program.** Countess Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—**Kellogg Slumber Music Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN.
10:15-10:45—**National Oratorio Society.** "Mystic Trumpeter." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:45—**"The Thrillers."** Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-11—**Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist.** Rubinstein, Chopin, Mozart. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11:15—**"Sunday at Seth Parker's."** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:30 Richmond Menton, tenor.
5:45 WEEI Organist.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:15 Popular song period.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:15 Libby Lewis, songs.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto.
7:45 Mischa Tulin, theremin soloist.
8:00 Chevrolet Chroniclers; recorded.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Bradford organ.
5:30 Rocket Club; Success Interview.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 NBC, Little Buster Circus Parade.
6:30 Bradford organ.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward McHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights.
8:00 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
8:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Chicago Opera: "La Traviata."
9:30 NBC, Sketch, "Witch of Old Salem."
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Talk, Gov. Wilson, Vermont.
11:00 Announcements; sports review.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 "Musical Mirror."
5:30 Pheasant Orange Festival.
5:45 CBS, Football scores.
5:59 Time; news; temperature; weather.
6:15 Variety Revue; soloists; orchestra.
6:45 "Collegiana"; sketch; organ.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Renard Orchestra; quartet.
8:00 CBS, Mills Brothers Negro quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Report, Bruins-Maple Leafs.
11:00 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Stern Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 Bert Lown's Orchestra.
5:45 Ambassadors Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 weather; news.
7:15 Voice and piano recital.
7:30 Eddie Deas and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Criterions, male quartet.
8:30 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet.
10:00 CBS, National Radio Forum.
10:15 CBS, Show Boat; "Down East."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Songs We Love to Hear."
5:30 Ward Brothers.
5:45 Hawaiian Melodists.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 29

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:50 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 NBC, Talk, Mr. Carveth Wells.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Florsheim Orchestra.
4:30 NBC, Wonder Orchestra; soloists.
5:00 American Trio.
5:30 NBC, Beniamino Gigli, tenor.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Radio Test Tones.
10:15 Boston Sinfonietta.
10:45 NBC, "Seth Parker's Neighbors."
11:15 News; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:15 p. m.—Violin ensemble.
1:00 NBC, Talk, Hon. James M. Beck.
1:15 NBC, Walter Damroach Concert.
2:15 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Religious Life Hour; service.
3:15 People's Symphony Orchestra.
4:30 Unitarian Hour; service.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio programs.
6:15 Principato Hawaiian Duo.
6:25 Wright interview; music.
6:30 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
6:45 NBC, Adventures of Barbara Wayne.
7:00 Time; "Fireside Hour."
7:15 "Songs My Mother Used to Sing."
7:30 NBC, The Three Bakers.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:16 WBZA Players: "Castle Quaint."
10:45 NBC, Land of Wonder and Fear.
11:00 Studio announcements.
11:15 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"What's What in Books."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Sons of Eli"; double quartet.
2:30 "Danceapators"; soloists.
3:30 Studio music.
5:00 Federal Mixed Quartet.
5:15 Vagabonds Orchestra; soloists.
5:45 "Twilight Reveries"; organ; soloist.
6:00 String quartet and soloist.
6:15 "Memories"; Edmund Breese.
6:30 City Fuel Pageant.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 American Legion Program.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Roxy Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "The Constant Pirate."
10:00 Gus Arnheim and his orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.
11:00 CBS, Olympic Games Committee.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: concert by Little French Singers of Paris, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

Closing night, fifteenth annual exhibition of canaries and cage birds, Horticultural Hall, through 10.

Boston Square and Compass Club: members' night, entertainment by Bob Mulliken and his Marimba Band, 8.

Field and Forest Club: mountain party reunion, Hotel Vendome, 6:30.

Dartmouth Alumni dinner dance, Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Statler, 6.

Hotel Somerset: dance, Fernabank Club, 6.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The House Beautiful," 8:20.
Colonial—Maude Adams in "The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:20.
Copley—"The First Year," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Die Grosse Sehnsucht," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Old South Meeting House Forum: talk by Prof. Ernest R. Groves of the University of North Carolina, on "Will the Family Disappear?", auspices of Old South Association, Old South Meeting House, corner Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Ford Hall Forum: address by Mr. Lewis Browne on "Since Calvary," Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, 3:15.

Harvard University: third in series of lectures on Religion: "What Is Happening in China," by the Rev. Stanley Ross Fisher, Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, 4.

Boston Public Library: lecture on "Why Some People Write and How," by Louise Hubert Guyol, magazine and newspaper writer, lecture hall, 3:30; violin recital by Mr. Joseph Pulvino, lecture hall, 8.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: lecture, 3:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch: meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 4; meeting, Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 6.

"Hour of Organ Music," by Mr. William E. Zeuch, First Church, corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 4:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Harvard University: meeting, President and Fellows of Harvard College, 24 Milk Street, Boston, 10:30; lecture in German on "Das ausgehende Mittelalter," seventh in series, by Prof. Friedrich von de Leyden, Kuno Francke Professor of German Art and Culture, Renaissance Hall, Germanic Museum, 4; philosophical colloquium, "Types of Mathematical Order," by Prof. E. V. Huntington, Emerson A, 4.

New England Women's Club: talk on "Your Home Theater" by Mr. Leighton Rollins from the Copley Theater; play, "Nocturne," by club members, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Annual fair for benefit of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, ballroom, Copley-Plaza, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. through Tuesday.

Sale of hand work for benefit of the International Students Exchange, residence of Mrs. Henry Wolcott, 130 Warren Street, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Visit to the Boston Airport by past presidents, officers and committee members of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs, as guests of the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service, 1:15.

Forum discussion, Boston Ministers' meeting, Pilgrim Hall, 11.

Hotel Statler: dinner-dance, Scots Charitable Society, Georgian Room, 6.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Memorial exhibition of the works of Philip L. Hale; new accessions to the Egyptian Department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank, illustrations; modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Treasure Room. Manuscripts and fine press edition of Edgar Allan Poe. Indefinitely continuous.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Historical lithographic views of New England cities and towns. Through month of November.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Emanuelle Romano. Through Nov. 28.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by young American and British artists. Through month of November.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Subjective Paintings of Color and Romance." Through month of November.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by John Whorf. Lithographs of fighters. Through Dec. 12.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings and prints.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed; Nash's Mansions of Old England; Russian paintings. Through Nov. 30.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with showers tonight; rising temperatures tonight and Sunday; possibly with occasional light rain or snow; gentle shifting winds, mostly southerly; minimum temperatures tonight near 32.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with rising temperature and probably light snow tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with slowly rising temperatures and probably occasional light rain and snow tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast and east winds tonight and Sunday, probably becoming southerly Sunday, and mostly overcast weather with probably occasional light rain over south port

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ALL-SCOTTISH IN SEMIFINAL

Southeast Players Also Advance in U. S. Field Hockey Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 — A third straight victory was scored by the All-Scottish team in the intersectional tournament of the United States Field Hockey Association near here yesterday. The women from across the sea defeated the Northeast's all-star combination, 5 to 3. In the other game of the semifinal round, the Southeast eleven scored a one-sided triumph, 9 to 0 over the Mid-Westerners.

An All-American team was chosen to meet the Scots today in the final game. The team, made up of those who participated in the tourney with other teams, was as follows: Miss Sue Cross, Philadelphia, right wing; Miss Mary Apollonio, Boston, right inner; Miss Katherine Wiener, Philadelphia, center forward; Miss Betty Rickey, Boston, left inner; Miss Betty Cadbury, Philadelphia, left wing; Miss Priscilla Bartol, Boston, right halfback; Miss Ann B. Townsend, Philadelphia, center halfback; Miss Barbara Strebeigh, Philadelphia, left halfback; Miss Jerry Thaete, Philadelphia, right fullback; Miss Barbara Black, Philadelphia, left fullback, and Miss Frances Elliott, Philadelphia, goal.

A second team also was nominated as follows:

Miss Betty Woolsey, Fairchester, N. Y., right wing; Miss Virginia Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, right inner; Miss Virginia Bourquardez, New York, center forward; Miss Janet Kendig, Philadelphia, left inner; Miss Evelyn Gidden, Boston, left wing; Miss Betty Toussig, Boston, right halfback; Miss Helen Libby, Boston, center halfback; Miss Margaret Meyer, Madison, Wis., left halfback; Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke, Fairchester, right back; Miss Anne Pugh, Baltimore, left back; Mrs. E. O. Douglas, Fairchester, goal.

Northeast gave the invaders the best contest they have had, tied them 2 to 2 in the first half, and at one stage led, 3 to 2. Miss Effie A. McKerrow, Scot left inner, led a rally and scored a goal to tie, and then the ball was batted about midfield for 10 minutes, neither side being able to advance.

Finally the Scots played the ball through the center of the field to Miss Nan Scott, right inner, who scored and gave them a lead. Miss A. Mary Morrison, the captain, and the fastest charger on the team, rushed for the last score, and as the Northeast goalie, Mrs. E. O. Douglas, lost her balance, sent the ball into the goal. The summary:

ALL-SCOTTISH		NORTHEAST
Miss Morrison, lw		rw, Miss Woolsey
Miss McKerrow, li		ri, Miss Apollonio
Miss Adams, cf		cf, Miss Bourquardez
Miss Scott, ri		li, Miss Rickey
Mrs. Gillon, rw		lw, Miss Glidden
Miss Pentland, lhb		rhb, Miss Bartol
Miss Butters, chb		chb, Miss Libbey
Miss Yule, rhb		lhb, Miss Wheeler
Miss Oliver, lf		rf, Mrs. Burke
Miss Park, rf		lf, Miss Black
Mrs. Cleland, g		g, Mrs. Douglas

Score—All-Scottish 5, Northeast 3. Goals—Miss Scott 3, Miss McKerrow, Miss Morrison for All-Scottish; Miss Bourquardez 2, Miss Apollonio for Northeast. Umpires—Miss Elizabeth Maris, Philadelphia, and Miss May Fogg, Chicago. Time—Two 30m. periods.

SOUTHEAST		MID-WEST
Miss Cadbury, lw		rw, Miss Purves
Miss Haslam, li		ri, Miss Slibeck
Miss Wiener, cf		cf, Miss Wesson
Miss Vanderbeck, ri		li, Miss Prendergast
Miss Cross, rw		lw, Miss Harrowell
Miss Strebeigh, lhb		rhb, Miss Gray
Miss Townsend, chb		chb, Miss Boulton
Miss Pugh, rhb		lhb, Miss Meyer
Miss Page, lf		rf, Miss Powell
Miss Thaete, rf		lf, Miss Curtis
Miss Elliott, g		g, Miss Burke

Score—Southeast 9, Mid-West 0. Goals—Miss Wiener 3, Miss Cross 2, Miss Strebeigh, Miss Haslam, Miss Cadbury and Miss Townsend for Southeast. Umpires—Miss Elizabeth Halse and Miss Alfreda Masscrop. Time—Two 30m. periods.

MONTCLAIR A. C. TEAM UPSETS NASSAU C. C.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—In a postponed Class A metropolitan squash racquets match played at the Yale Club last night, the Montclair Athletic Club sprang a surprise by its decisive defeat of the Nassau Country Club, winning four out of the five matches. William Coyle, the No. 1 for Montclair, defeated Elliot Pratt, the Nassau leader, 15—12, 18—15, 18—14, and J. Callanan, No. 2 for Montclair, conquered Richard Peabody of Nassau, 15—12, 16—17, 15—10, 15—11.

The Montclair A. C. Class B team also was victorious last night, defeating the Plainfield Country Club players in all five matches, in another match postponed from last week.

The Class A summary:

MONTCLAIR A. C. 4, NASSAU C. C. 1

William Coyle, Montclair, defeated Elliot Pratt, 15—12, 18—15, 18—14.

J. Callanan, Montclair, defeated Richard Peabody, 15—12, 16—17, 15—10, 15—11.

P. K. Keenan, Montclair, won from Hunt T. Dickinson by default.

Van H. Cartmell, Nassau, defeated C. S. Moora, 15—12, 18—15, 18—16.

P. Hoffman, Montclair, defeated E. L. Maxwell, 15—11, 10—15, 18—16, 15—12.

S. D. FISHER '33 ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 28—Stockton D. Fisher '33 has been elected captain of the 1932 cross-country team at Williams College, it was announced here yesterday. Fisher, whose home is in Shreveville, N. J., has been one of the team's mainstays for the past two seasons. He also competed as a freshman.

IRVIN TO COACH TORONTO

TORONTO, Nov. 28 (AP)—Dick Irvin, the "Gray Fox" of hockey who last year coached the Chicago Black Hawks, agreed yesterday to become coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League. The agreement with Manager Conny Smythe was reached over long distance telephone. Irvin is to leave his home at Regina, Sask., today and assume his new duties as soon as he reaches here. Irvin replaces Art Duncan as coach.

MONTREAL PICKS ARKANSAS

MONTREAL, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Montreal Baseball Club of the International League will train next spring in Hot Springs, Ark., Frank J. Shaughnessy, business manager, announced last night. He said an exhibition game schedule would be arranged with the Milwaukee club of the American Association which also will train there.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Miami 9, Erskine 0.
Murray T. 28, West Tenn. T. 2.
West Texas T. 18, McMurry 0.
Yale J. V. 6, Princeton J. V. 0.

SPORTS DUTCH

Amsterdam, Holland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Bicycle and Sports in Holland

TWO of the things most likely to strike a casual visitor to Holland are a bicycle, if he be sufficiently casual, and the sports craze, if he be sufficiently observant to avoid a bicycle. For Holland, since the war, has become a sporting nation, tense with athletic activities behind the peaceful scene of lazy windmills and rippling canals. The traditional conception of Dutch life, as seen in china ornaments for the mantelpiece, should be revised. Symbolically, the Dutch cheese could be colored brown and laced down the middle, and the decorated clogs suspended alongside running spikes, while the "Flying Dutchman" on wheels (as all good Dutchmen seem to be) should be portrayed as pedaling fiercely round a cement track as well as coasting gently over countless bridges to and from work.

The most popular pastime in Holland, as, indeed, in every other European country, is association football. Holland has fallen hard for the round leather ball, and a familiar feature of the Dutch landscape today is the white wooden rectangle with (or without) a net behind it. All classes of the community have caught the enthusiasm. There is no professional play, but the Royal Netherlands Football Association, with 40,000 amateurs on its books, is far and away the richest governing body of sport in the country. Under the auspices of this organization there are 19 local associations, and the national championship is decided by a league tournament, conducted in five regional sections—north, south, east and two in the west. In each of these divisions there is one first-class competition and several other grades, and at the end of the season the five teams which head the first-class standings play off a tournament among themselves for the national title, at present held by the Ajax Club of Amsterdam. A watching as well as a playing public has been created, and it is a common thing for big games to attract crowds of 25,000 or more spectators. As for skill, Dutch players have advanced so much since the war that the best of them can meet professional club sides from the English League with very good prospects of success.

Small Following for Rugby Code

The other code of British football—the Rugby Union game—has only a very small following in Holland. Delft University and Amsterdam University have clubs, which rely for their main strength upon South African students, and there are one or two other sides; but elsewhere soccer is supreme. It is rather interesting to reflect, in these circumstances, upon the predominance of Dutch names in the South African Rugby team, the "Springboks" now touring in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. These bronzed giants converse habitually in Taal, a language of Dutch derivation, the forbears of most of them were Dutch, and they come from a land where, by comparison with Rugger, no sport really matters at all. Yet in Holland the game is hardly known.

It is appropriate that a nation which seems to spend so much of its time on wheels should be attracted by the competitive side of cycling. Speed kings whirring round the race track "pull" the public in a way exceeded only by soccer, and a "gate" of 20,000 exuberant fans is by no means unusual if the veteran, Piet Moescops (five times professional sprint champion of the world), C. Blekemolen, champion "stayer" of Holland; Van Egmond, the crack amateur, or any other of the chief "aces" is in the saddle. The only other professional sport is boxing, and that, as a matter of fact, is banned in many localities. The amateur side of cycle racing is overshadowed by the professional, and the best in the one class frequently cross over to the other. This statement holds also for boxing, as in the case of Van Klaveren, who won an Olympic title in 1928 and is now the holder of a European professional championship.

Holland, which has always battled against water for its very existence, contrives to obtain a great deal of amusement out of the same element. Swimming is, indeed, the next sport in popularity to association football. Indoor pools are to be found in the chief cities, and the national standard is high, as witness the performance of Miss Marie Braun, the Olympic backstroke champion of 1928, and Willy den Ouden, a 13-year-old girl "crawl" prodigy. These two mermaids, if they go to Los Angeles next summer for the Olympic Games, will bring a fast pace out of their opponents. Miss Braun is one of the most versatile swimmers in the world's top class today—really good for backstroke, breaststroke or crawl. If an Olympic team had to be selected right now, the two men with brightest prospects of making it are De Haas, for crawl and backstroke, and De Man, for the crawl.

Rowing Keenly Practiced

Although, by comparison with swimming, rowing is confined to a smallish section of the community, this sport is keenly practiced on the waterways which abound conveniently for the purpose. The Laga and Nareus crews of Delft and Amsterdam Universities, respectively, are probably the strongest in the country at the present time, while the pick of the single scullers is H. Timmermans of the De Spaarne Club, Haarlem. There has been rather a paucity of first-class scullers since the rise of H. F. Gunther, who won the most cherished of all "best-boat" prizes, the Diamond Sculls at Henley. This he did in 1929. Now, however, he finds himself unable to spare sufficient time for training. Sailing in Holland, as, indeed, in most other countries, is a popular pastime—among people with money and leisure. Incidentally, it is regarded as certain that at least one yacht will go to Los Angeles, the crew footing their own expenses independent of the general funds raised for the equipment and transport of the Dutch Olympic team.

If you do not know what Korfbal is, you need an introduction to the national sport of Holland. This game, played by mixed teams of 12—six women and six men—is of the netball variety. It is not to be compared with football for strenuousness, of course; but it is an entertaining, fast and clever game. The national championship, at present held by the D. T. V. Club of Amsterdam, is played for in five divisions—one in the north and two each in the east and west.

Lack Track and Field Facilities

A lack of general training facilities somewhat handicaps Dutch track and field athletics, and at the present time there are only three or four men whose performances could be said to justify the expense of sending them to Los Angeles. Chris Berger, holder of the English Amateur Athletic Association's 100-yard championship, is the pick of the sprinters, and the outstanding middle-distance and distance runner is Jan Zeegers, while, of the field-event stars, H. de Boer was a good enough high jumper to win the British title in his specialty last summer, and W. Peters has often done a similar thing in the hop, step and jump. Dutch women have also taken enthusiastically to athletics since the war, and they proved their prowess convincingly when events for the fair sex were first included in the last Olympic Games at Amsterdam. Miss Lien Gisolf, who took second prize in the high jump then, has since become a world's record holder with a leap of 1m.60 (5ft. 3in.), and a specially fine sprinter has risen in the person of Miss Tollina Schurman. These two girls are expected to do well at Los Angeles, if they go.

Among the girls and boys of Holland, field hockey holds a place of honor. Naturally, many of them continue to play it in later years, which explains the existence of two leagues for men and two for women. The sections in each case are the eastern and the western, and the sectional winners meet to decide the championship. It may be recalled that Holland was runnerup to India in the final of the last Olympic tournament.

Cricket Is Popular

The only other popular field game is the English national summer sport of cricket, which has a very enthusiastic, if limited, following. There are 12 clubs in the first division of the national championship competition, and there are "promotion" grades from which the top class is fed. The strongest and oldest cricket club in Holland is the well-known "H. C. C.", which plays games against touring club sides from England, and can call upon the services of some very good players. W. Van den Bosch of the H. C. C. is "the" Dutch batsman at the present time. He was the only cricketer to make 1000 or more runs last season—a very bad season, so far as weather was concerned—and such a feat has, indeed, been achieved only twice previously in the history of Dutch cricket. Van den Bosch is also one of the best bowlers. He took more wickets than did anyone else in 1931. Dr. M. Jansen of the H. C. C. also sends down a particularly disconcerting ball.

The phase of winter sport for which Holland is climatically and topographically best suited is skating, and the writer is informed that there is high hope of sending a really speedy racer to the winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid. He is Dolf Van der Scheer, a student at Wageningen University of Agriculture. He holds the Dutch speed championship and is indisputably one of the fastest men in Europe over 1500 meters. He has had the experience of skating competitions in the best company in Norway, Finland and elsewhere.

Although there is reason to believe that golf originated in Holland, the Royal and Ancient game is played only very little, and by the leisured classes. There are courses at The Hague, Hilversum, Doorn and Haarlem, and the best players at the present time are Del Court van Krimpen, champion of the men, and Miss Van Tienhoven, holder of the women's national title. Lawn tennis in Holland is in much the same category, with Miss Rollin Coucquerque as the best woman and Hans Timmer (a "Wimbledon" favorite of long standing) as No. 1 among the men. As more courts are laid down, lawn tennis is settling on to a more democratic basis.

The rest of Holland's sporting activities can be written down under the headings of gymnastics (the only organized sport in the curricula of schools); amateur balk-line billiards, of which there are perhaps six first-class Dutch players, headed by Jan Dommering; shooting at clay pigeons (Holland won an Olympic championship for this at Antwerp in 1920); weight lifting, wrestling, motorcycling, horse riding, fencing and chess. Holland prides itself upon its horsemen, and with good reason, since Pahud de Mortanges, Van Voort, Van Zijp and De Kruyf have won many high honors, individually and as a team. Fencing is popular with military men, but the standard has declined in recent years. Of the women foil players, the most impressive is Miss de Boer. The wrestlers, like the weight lifters, are hardly up to international standards. In the popular indoor winter pastime of chess, Dr. M. Euwe of Holland stands among the world's masters. And that, in brief, is the story of Dutch sport as the situation stands today.

Robertson, Hurd Represent Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 28—Ross Robertson, flashy speed-skater from Toronto, and Alexander Hurd, Hamilton, Ont., both of whom have performed with outstanding success in Canadian, American and International championship tournaments in the past few winters, will form a two-man team for the Dominion in the 1932 Winter Olympiad at Lake Placid. Such was the decision of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, meeting in its forty-fourth annual session here last week-end. Robertson has represented the Maple Leaf before in the Olympic Games.

Succeeding the late Louis Rubenstein, Montreal alderman and founder of the association, William E. Roughton of this city was elected president of the body. In memory of the late leader who has been its guiding hand since its formation in 1887, the association expects to accept one of two offers of a memorial cup, to be known as the Louis Rubenstein Perpetual Speed Skating Trophy. It will be competed for annually by Canadians only.

No Canadian national or provincial dates were set, as no applications for same had been made. The world figure skating title meet will take place here Feb. 17 and 18. Robertson and Hurd were also picked to wear the Maple Leaf at the world's championship meet at Lake Placid following the Olympics. The next annual meeting will take place here Nov. 19, 1932.

Other officers elected were as follows: Patron, the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada; honorary presidents, Frank White, St. John, N. B., and Norman MacLeod, St. John; vice-presidents, F. W. Coombs, St. John; J. F. McGarry, Toronto, and J. T. Rowan, Ottawa; honorary secretary and treasurer, Champlain Provencher, Montreal; council, J. W. McGregor, Montreal; D. J. Corr, St. John, N. B.; John Speak, Montreal; Norman Gregory, Montreal; Norman B. Albert, Toronto, and K. J. MacRae, St. John.

ROAD CYCLING RACE ROUTE IS SELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28—Selection has been made of the route over which the 100-kilometer (62.15 miles) road cycling race will be run during the 1932 Olympic Games.

The famous race will be run on Aug. 4, and will start at the summit of Conejo grade, six miles east of Camarillo, and will end at the junction of Pico Boulevard and Ocean Boulevard in Santa Monica. Four riders will compete.

They will start at an elevation of 900 feet above sea level, but will speed along the shore of the Pacific Ocean for the greatest part of the race, passing through Camarillo, Leesdale, and Oxnard.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE new interpretation of the offside and anti-defense rule as fostered by Art Ross and being tested by the referees is gathering favor wherever tried out. Offside by the attacking team calls for immediate cessation of play, whereas violation of the anti-defense by the defender is not called until the completion of the attacking play—namely, until the opposition secures possession of the puck or the puck is touched by the defense—then the penalty is called against the offender.

Earl Seibert, Ranger defenseman up from Springfield and who is creating a favorable impression around the circuit, is no relation to the Siebert playing for Maroons. Earl is the son of Oliver Siebert, once an amateur star with Kitchener teams, who turned professional in 1906 when the Ontario Hockey Association suspended the club because of a player collecting wages. The elder Seibert played hockey in the United States long ago in the Old Copper Country League of Northern Michigan.

The New York Tigers of the Can-Am League already have a great little goalie in Jakie Forbes, former New Haven and New York American netminder, but will have Andy Aikenhead, too.

Two brothers of professional hockey players are en route to Europe with the Ottawa City League team, which is scheduled to play exhibition games there: George Reaume, brother of Herb, St. Louis goalie, and young Finnigan, brother of Frank, with Toronto Maple Leafs.

Conny Smythe makes drastic and sudden moves in these days of sedate hockey and the inability of Maple Leafs to win a game this season brought forth quick action by the manager when he displaced Art Duncan, veteran coach, in favor of Dick Irvin. The latter will assume charge of the team shortly.

Maroons, playing Americans tonight, have not won a game from the latter in their last five games . . . Chuck Gardiner, Chicago goalie, has sung over the radio from Chicago . . . Chicago Shamrocks admitted 200 ladies free of charge to the game Nov. 26 . . . Johnny Houbregs, 6ft. 3in. defenseman of the Bruin Cubs, was born in Belgium . . . When Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets tied with Syracuse, 2 to 2, it was the first time in seven years a Pittsburgh team has not lost its opening home game . . . Eleven of the 19 International League games have gone overtime . . . Last year Pittsburgh lost every home game Mike Rodden refereed, and his young brother Eddie is captain of the team . . . Black Hawks are a coachless hockey team. Emil Iverson, physical director, is handling the team in the absence of Godfrey Matheson, coach, and W. J. Tobin, manager . . . Iverson admits he learns more hockey from the players than the players learn from him.

SNIVELY TO COACH WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 28 (AP)—A. Barr Snively, former Williams and present Brown University line coach, has been engaged to return to Williams as line coach next season, it was stated here yesterday. Snively made a name as an end at Princeton and came to Williams as instructor of linemen when Charley Caldwell became head coach here in 1928. Snively will coach lacrosse and will assist in a winter sport at Williams.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 143

IRWIN S. BOYD

Boston, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Boston Tigers in the Canadian-American Hockey League in the 1929-30 season. He was born at Philadelphia, Penna., Nov. 13, 1906. He is 5ft. 10in. in height, weighs 149 pounds, shoots righthanded, and plays right wing. His record:

1928-29—Packards, Toronto Industrial League
1929-30—Boston Tigers, Canadian-American Hockey League
1930-31—Boston Tigers-Cubs, Canadian-American Hockey League

DAVIS SELECTS HIS ALL-AMERICAN TEAM

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Parke Davis, football statistician of Easton, Penna., came forward yesterday with his selections for an all-America football team. He gave Notre Dame only two places on his eleven.

Davis said he based his selections on information sent to him by coaches and officials and from the records of the teams which he collects during the year. His team:

Ends—Gerald R. Dalrymple '32, Tulane; Vernon S. Smith '33, Georgia.
Tackles—Hugh M. Rhea '32, Nebraska; Paul A. Schwegler '33, Washington.
Guards—Clarence Munn '32, Minnesota; John W. Baker '32, Southern California.
Center—Thomas Yarr '32, Notre Dame.
Quarterback—W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, Harvard.
Halfbacks—Marchmont Schwartz, Notre Dame; Ernest Rentner '33, Northwestern.
Fullback—Albert J. Booth Jr. '32S, Yale.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM SCORES 341 RUNS

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 28 (AP).—Australia started its test cricket match with South Africa yesterday by scoring 341 for six wickets, with Don Bradman, brilliant young batsman of the home squad, accounting for 200 runs, not out.

The South Africans had several chances to dismiss Bradman during his long run but they missed their opportunities through spotty fielding.

Bradman played despite a handicap. He played for some time under a strain, but after the lunch interval he came back to master the South African bowlers and reach the double century mark. The scores:

AUSTRALIA—First Innings

Woodfull, lbw, b. Vincent	76
Ponsford, c. Mitchell, b. Bell	19
Bradman, not out	200
Hippax, c. Cameron, b. Vincent	1
McCabe, c. Vincent, b. Morkel	27
Nitschke, b. Cameron	6
Oldfield, b. Bell	11
Oldfield, not out	3
Extras	8
Total for six wickets	341

Fall of wickets: 1 for 32, 2 for 195, 3 for 211, 4 for 292, 5 for 316, 6 for 320.

TWO SELECTED AT VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 28 (AP)—The University of Vermont football team may have cocaptains next year as a result of a tie vote in elections yesterday. L. L. Bowers '34 of Southington, Conn., and W. R. Bedell '33 of Flushing, N. Y., drew equal numbers of votes for the honor of leading the 1932 team, and the matter was given to the university athletic council for decision.

TWO ELECTED AT YALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28—Theodore S. Jones '33 of Wellesley, Mass., has been elected captain of the 150-pound football team at Yale University. Charles K. Hellebush Jr. '34 of Rochester, N. Y., has been chosen assistant manager of the varsity soccer team.

LA RINCONADA WINS AT POLO

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 28 (AP)—La Rinconada won the Argentine open polo championship yesterday, defeating Lincoln 16 to 6. The Rinconada lineup included Martin and Juan Reynal and Manuel Andrada.

$120,000 TOWARD EXPENSES

PARIS, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday voted $120,000 toward the expenses of the French Olympic team at Los Angeles next summer.

YACHTSMEN NAME M. B. Y. C. A. SLATE

Ex-Commodore Reginald Middleton of the Point of Pines Yacht Club has been nominated to succeed Commodore George J. Hamilton at the helm of the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association as a result of a meeting of the delegates of the 35 yacht clubs composing the association at the Boston Yacht Club quarters at Rowe's Wharf.

The other officers named for the 1932 slate were: Vice-commodore, Oscar Bosteels of the Columbia Yacht Club; rear commodore, Commodore Robert Schuerch of the Quincy Yacht Club; secretary, John J. Farren of the Dorchester Yacht Club; treasurer, William J. Robbins; board of directors, Edward G. Morris of the Wollaston Yacht Club and Commodore George J. Hamilton.

The annual election of officers is scheduled for the fourth Friday of next January.

MISSOURI'S 1932 SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The University of Missouri's 1932 football schedule, announced recently, is as follows: Oct. 1—Northwestern at Evanston; 8—Texas; 15—Kansas State at Manhattan; 22—Iowa State; 29—Washington at St. Louis. Nov. 5—Oklahoma at Norman; 12—Kansas; 19—open; 24—Nebraska at Lincoln.

CO-CAPTAINS AT ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 28 (AP)—Allan Kappelman of Evanston, Ill., in the line, and Donald John McNerney of Batavia, in the backfield, will be co-captains of the University of Rochester Yellow Jackets in 1932. They were elected to the joint leadership recently, successors to Barney Smith, halfback, of Oak Park, Ill.

MITCHELL CHOSEN AT UNION

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 28 (AP)—Ashmore L. L. Mitchell '33, of Crestwood, has been elected captain of the Union College football team for 1932. Mitchell failed to make a football letter last year, but this year was an outstanding halfback of the eleven.

BURKE SUCCEEDS DUNN

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 28 (AP)—John H. Burke yesterday was appointed football coach of the University of Vermont to succeed David L. Dunn of New Britain, Conn. Burke, who learned his football at Colby, has been basketball and freshman football coach at Vermont.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Yale 3, Annapolis 0.
Pennsylvania 8, Cornell 1.

Yardage Gained May Decide a Tie

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—According to an announcement made yesterday by E. K. Hall, chairman of the Football Rules Committee, the total yardage gained, with no undue emphasis being placed on the number of first downs, will have a marked bearing on the awarding of triumphs in the event of tie games in the charity football tourney to be held in the Yale Bowl and Yankee Stadium. Defensive play, blocking, interference, sportsmanship and aggressiveness will also have a bearing in the findings of the judges, according to Mr. Hall, who is representing Owen D. Young, chairman of the Committee on Mobilization of Relief Resources.

Three judges for each of the tournaments, each an outstanding authority on the gridiron game, who will name a winner only in the event of a tie, have been selected. However, with the short periods, and the players and coaches realizing that each play will have a distinct bearing on the outcome, it is highly probable that the judges will not be called upon to do much picking.

The coaches will likely experiment with new styles of attack and defense, because of the fact that the regular season has finished and no championship is involved.

Tariff Reports To Clear Docket

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—A list of tariff findings in some of the most important items which the Federal Tariff Commission has considered will be published early next week, it was learned here today.

The list will include all those remaining commodities on which the commission has been making detailed investigations but in which reports have not yet been published. The list will leave a completely cleared docket for the incoming chairman, Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien of Boston, who will assume control Monday.

Among the items shortly to be reported upon by the commission, it is learned, is lumber, a vexed question between the United States and Canada. The withdrawal from the gold standard by Great Britain and its Dominions will affect consideration of a number of commodities in the group. The relationship between the United States and the Philippine Islands will be discussed in one report, it is understood.

BRUIN CUBS FACE PROVIDENCE REDS

With a full week of practice the Bruin Cubs hope to make a better showing at the Boston Garden tonight in their Canadian-American Hockey League game against the undefeated Providence Reds than they did against New Haven in the first home game of the season last Saturday.

The Reds are under new management since Sprague Cleghorn has moved up to the National Hockey League to take charge of the Marcons and Edward C. "Newsy" Lalonde, former manager of Quebec in the Can-Am League and recently coach of the Ottawa Senators, is now handling the team.

Besides many of the regulars of last year who battled the Cubs in the first playoff series there are new players in the persons of Billy Beveridge, goalie, Harry Connor, forward, and Art Lesieur, all major leaguers at one time or another, with Bob Taylor, Cub right wing last year. The Cubs will present a new center from the Bruins, Frank Jerwa, younger brother of Joe Jerwa.

AMERICAN OIL FIRMS FOUND FAIR BY PERU

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 28 (By U. P.)—American and Canadian petroleum companies operating in northern Peru have been cleared of charges of alleged irregularities in the shipment of oil and oil products from the ports of Talara, Lobitos and Cabo Blanco in a report issued this week by a special governmental investigating commission.

"The methods employed to control shipments of petroleum and derivatives in the oil zones visited amply safeguard the interests of the state," the commission reported. "These methods permit accurate accounting and are applied in a satisfactory manner, and they should not be substituted by others which are notoriously defective."

PRINCETON HARRIERS ELECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 28—Joseph C. Reed '34 of Oregon, Ill., was recently elected captain of the 1932 varsity cross-country team at Princeton University. Reed, who prepared at Mercersburg, was captain of the champion freshman harriers last fall.

CAPTAIN GARCIA EN ROUTE

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28 (AP)—Capt. Juan Garcia left last night for Los Angeles with a string of 25 polo ponies to be used by the Mexican team in the international games at the Riviera Club, Los Angeles, on Dec. 5. The remainder of the team, consisting of Julio Miller, Jose Coblan and Capt. Antonio Nava will leave today.

BY-PLAYS

WHY THE HARVARD GOLD FOOTBALL?

TO ANY but a Harvard or a Yale man it, no doubt, seems strange that a Crimson varsity football team which has lost four and tied one of its nine games, but has defeated Yale in one of its victories, should be given a "victory" banquet and the players given gold footballs, while a Harvard varsity team which has won seven of its eight games and lost only to Yale should not receive either of the above rewards. From the number of victories and quality of play, there can be no question that the Harvard team of 1931 was better than that of 1930. Based on anything except victory in a Yale game, it would be entitled to much greater reward than last year's; but, it so happens that Harvard has given "victory" banquets and gold tokens only to the players of those teams which have defeated Yale, irrespective of the showing in the other games on the schedule. This may not be right, but it is a fact, and it is doubtful if the policy is ever changed or modified.

A REAL WORLD SERIES AT ICE HOCKEY SOME DAY

Reports from England seem to indicate that those who have been predicting that there would some day be a real series of ice hockey games for the championship of the world will no doubt see their prophecy come true. Starting as exhibition games, hockey has become a league affair in England, with an organization known as the "Ice Hockey League," made up of seven teams maintaining a regular schedule. It will, of course, take some time to develop teams in England able to meet Canadian or United States teams on equal terms; but the sport is such a popular one both with players and spectators that it is only a question of time before England may be found playing the United States or Canada, or, in fact, some other European country for the professional as well as the amateur championship of the world. The fact that the Oxford and Cambridge hockey teams are to play their championship game in Canada this winter instead of in Switzerland is going to do much toward improving the game in England.

STUBBORN GOAL-LINE DEFENSES SCARCER IN "BIG TEN"

What has become of the stubborn goal-line defenses of former years in the "Big Ten" this season is a question, as weak teams have scored on strong ones without great difficulty after getting within the five-yard line. It seems as though the lines could not stand up, even against straight bucking, as they did in past seasons. Is it because the forward pass over the goal has become such a threat that the secondary fears to come up in support of the line, lest they be tricked by a pass? Or is there a new theory which might be summed up in a quotation, "We'll let them have this and get it over with. Then we'll get one to balance it"? Whatever the reason, it was seldom in "Big Ten" circles this season that an attack failed to score after getting within the five-yard line, whereas many such failed in past seasons.

IS PASSING PASSING IN "BIG TEN"?

Forward passing, and also lateral passing, which played a large part in early "Big Ten" games this season, faded remarkably as the season wore on. In the critical traditional games at the end of the season the pass almost disappeared. Most of those tried were knocked down or intercepted. This indicates that each team's passing game was so thoroughly scouted that excellent defenses were devised against it. And the teams, seeing their efforts fall incomplete or into the arms of rivals, shrank from using this method of attack. In contrast to the decline of the forward pass, the kicking game gradually increased, and proved a real ground-gaining method, especially when favored by the wind. Powerful teams were repeatedly thrust back into their own territory by good punting and driven near to their own goal lines and embarrassing positions, out of which came foozled or blocked kicks that turned the tide of more than one contest.

HARVARD'S HOUSE ATHLETES WILL BE BUSY

This winter will find interhouse sport activities getting into full action, and it looks as if the residents of the various houses would have plenty of competition, as no less than 187 events will be run off between Dec. 14 and the middle of next March. Four sports are listed in the winter competitions—squash, swimming, basketball and track—and a big turnout is expected by the Harvard Athletic Association. Yale has not yet got its house plan in working shape; but in a couple of years or so it is confidently predicted that the champion house teams of Harvard will be closing their official seasons with a game against the champion Yale houses in all of the sports maintained by the two universities.

Higher Labor Age Urged in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28—The conference section on child labor, education and training, before the Virginia State Conference on Childhood and Youth, held here this week, advocated raising the age limit for indoor employment of children from 14 to 16 years of age and from 12 to 14 years in canneries, urged further regulation of child workers, and suggested double compensation in case of injuries received by children illegally employed, the extra indemnity to be paid by the offending industry.

Mr. John Hopkins Hall Jr., Virginia State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, was chairman of the child labor section, which favored free textbooks to all and laws to assist children of widows.

Dr. Rolvix Harlan of the University of Richmond, reporting on commercialized amusements, said that the White House conference, of which the Virginia conference is a follow-up, suggests at least three things to be emphasized in order to bring about a better condition with respect to movies for children: parental supervision over types of pictures that children see; special matinees or family presentations to which children are to be taken with a discouraging of too frequent attendance of children at other presentations; a demand for more special production of films for children.

PANAMA ENVOY RESIGNS

PANAMA CITY, Nov. 28 (AP)—Dr. Harmodio Arias presented his resignation as Minister to Washington to President Alfaro yesterday and then went to Anton, Panama, where he is expected to be nominated for the Presidency of Panama by the Doctrinary Liberal Party.

AMERICAN ROLLING MILL

The American Rolling Mill Company has been granted a German patent for its continuous sheet mill development.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHING,
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes,
MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
AND
NO. 1 WALL STREET
New York

Soft Hats in Grey
Tan & Brown
$5.00
Other Domestic & Imported
Soft Hats & Derbies
$6.00 to $10.00
Herbert Johnson and Lock & Co.
London
$11.00 to $15.00

BRANCH STORES
BOSTON
NEWBURY CORNER OF BERKELEY STREET
NEWPORT PALM BEACH

THE ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
51 CARVER STREET, BOSTON
29th CHRISTMAS FAIR
COPLEY-PLAZA BALLROOM
Nov. 30 and Dec. 1
10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Luncheon 12 to 3 P. M.
Afternoon Tea 4 to 6 P. M.
To carry on its practical work, which last year included the rescue and care of 75,902 animals, the League depends greatly on the proceeds of the Annual Fair.
WE NEED YOUR HELP! MAY WE HAVE IT?
Executive Committee: Robert P. Sellar, Chairman; Miss Helen Leighton, Secretary; Frederick J. Bradlee, Treasurer; William E. Brigham, Bentley W. Warren, Jr.

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Winter Academy

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

BECAUSE of this year's rule of the National Academy of Design, limiting the showing by each member to one painting or work of sculpture, the list of exhibitors is uncommonly long. There are 64 exhibits by academicians, 70 by associate members, and 185 by nonmembers in the main galleries, besides 155 prints in the Academy room. The show continues until Dec. 16.

To Eugene Higgins went the Altman $1000 prize for "The Black Cloud," which has for subject a country man and woman, roughly clad, hurrying home across the highlands before a coming storm. The composition echoes in the cloud formations the forward movement of the figures, which loom large against sky. Dull green and rose tones in their clothes complete the color scheme, which is keyed to the landscape tones.

The Thomas R. Proctor $200 prize for the best portrait went to a technically brilliant painting by Hilda Belcher, showing a smart young girl in a flowered dress lighted from below, with the result that a cast shadow varies the background and increases the glittering effect by contrast. Continuing down the main line of bravura we come to Leopold Seyffert's self-portrait, "In any Studio," which contains also a copy of one of his dashing figure pieces as well as a carved cabinet and bit of dark sculpture. This painting received the Isidor Medal as the best composition. Finally, on the line of emphasis in the Vanderbilt gallery, is Harry W. Watrous' "Still-Life," which is a painting for painters with astonishing exemplification of translation into paint of tricky tonalities and textures. This picture received the Carnegie prize of $500 "as the most meritorius oil painting in the exhibition by an American artist."

John E. Costigan's personal color, at the service of his favorite subject of a woman in the woods with children and goats, is employed with a better feeling for the organization of lights and darks in a composition than we have sometimes noticed in his work. This canvas, "Wood Interior," received the J. Francis Murphy memorial prize of $150. To Gertrude K. Lathrop went the Julia A. Shaw $300 prize for her sculpture, "Great White Heron," in which there is adroit use of reeds about the bird's legs in securing an architectural effect of repetition with variation. The feathers, too, are managed with a stirring feeling for organized rhythms, contributing to a total effect that is massive yet graceful.

Irving R. Wiles

Irving R. Wiles received Edwin Palmer's $1000 prize for "Quiet Waters," a marine. For "Orphans," a sculpture which has two playful pigs for subject, Pietro Montana received the Elizabeth N. Watrous gold medal; and for "Young Centaur" Albert Stewart received the Helen Foster Barnet $200 prize. The second Altman prize of $500 went to Charles E. Chambers for his portrait of John Alonzo Williams, in which the painter shows himself in mirror at work.

The technical command of Lydia Field Emmett shows in a silken portrait of a girl, called "Youth." Aldro T. Hibbard carries his color intensifications high in his landscape, "March Winds." "Bear Creek," by Chauncey F. Ryder, is dominated by the great blue cone of a mountain in the background of a pastoral roadside scene, giving solidity to a vaporous painting. Karl H. Gruppe's head, "Gertrude," is marked with tender appreciation of childhood. Jerome Myers again exemplifies, in "The Heart of the East Side," his ability to give beautiful report of a crowded scene in a tenement district. Here is picture making in its assembling of a whirling stream of color and movement made up of the picturesquely clothed denizens not far removed from their European peasant background. Mr. Myers weaves common things and common people into tapestry harmonies.

Timothy Cole

Then there are "Mountains Near Taos," by Ernest L. Blumenschein, strongly marked by patterned use of line and form; "The Prodigal," a mural panel by Hugo Ballin, serene and Italianate in its symbolism; "A Little Luxury," by Francis Day, which depicts a girl's daydream in a garret; "Inner Harbor," by Paul Starrett Sample, an arrangement of many boats seen in half light; Brenda Putnam's sundial, with a cupid and lamb at play; Sherry Fry's tall sculptured figure, draped in gossamer that recalls Greek treatment; George Elmer Browne's "Marine Nocturne," all in blue tonalities; the use of color in orchestrated masses in "Autumn," by Hugh H. Breckenridge; "Japanese Girl," by Spencer Nichols, with its greenish tones laid on veil upon veil, with glints of gold for lighting.

In the print room, which might well be the subject for a separate article, are four of Timothy Cole's later wood engravings, in "Lady Weighing Pearls," after Vermeer, in which his art is carried so far toward seeming simplicity that one must examine the detail to discover what subtle means are used. In this room, also, is William Auerbach-Levy's etched portrait of Mr. Cole. Another portrait by the engraver's son, Alpheus Cole, hangs among the paintings. Powerful design marks Gifford Beal's drypoint, "Breaking Stone." Alfred Hutty's drypoint, "Southern Pines, with Moss," achieves a fascinating silhouette with the horizontal dark masses of foliage, with their streams of moss, supported by the slender trunks. "Driftway, Moonlight" is a snow scene, with the shadows of bare tree branches making delicate traceries on the white.

"The Black Cloud," Painting by Eugene Higgins, Winner of Altman $1000 Prize in the Winter Academy Show, New York.

Architectural Trends

The New Style Architecture and Design, by Maurice Casteels. New York: Scribner. $8.50.
Modern Dutch Buildings, by F. R. Yerbury. New York: Scribner. $10.

NO VOLUME devoted to the subject of modern architecture fails to dwell upon the keynote to the new style, namely, functionalism. Beauty must be found in the structural lines. Æsthetic and practical requirement seem to combine. "The New Style" has been adopted from a French work by Mr. Maurice Casteels, who considers the present state of the art a primitive one. But architecture must profit by the advance of engineering, and it must conform to new social needs. The advance has been rapid in building ideas and connoisseurs are convinced that we must keep our eye upon the present and future needs when we build, and not lose ourselves in the romantic past.

Certainly the point of view has shifted if we believe that "the whole trend of modern architecture hangs upon the delicate calculations of the engineer." Yet "architecture of utility" is scarcely a new concept. The early American settlers were satisfied with the functional line; indeed all thrifty builders were dominated by this requirement. Ornament and complication of design come later. Undoubtedly the simplified modern lineaments will eventually evolve into a free imaginative play. It is human and inevitable. For the present the design schemes which symbolize modern life connot the sport and organization and mechanism which prevail in contemporary life. The author insists upon a simplicity which marks a want of falsity and pretentiousness. Concentrate upon function, and function alone.

Perhaps the new needs and new materials occupy enough of our energies. When we consider how radical has been the change in structural elements and structural plans in recent years, we cannot blame the designers for insisting upon concentration. A new design takes centuries to grow. It must originate in the edifice but be nurtured by the spirit and taste of its time. The process is slow and at times scarcely perceptible. These designers may balk at borrowing symbols from nature, as a second-hand performance. The Egyptians did it with the lotus and papyrus plants. They did not weaken the æsthetic form by borrowing, for they discovered those very architectonic traits in nature.

Mr. Yerbury in his comment upon modern Dutch buildings commends the shift from nineteenth century romance and the return amongst his contemporaries to a "certain honesty in building." He meets the criticism that the enterprising young Dutch architects are wilfully ignoring the past with the answer that they are meeting current needs and conditions, which have provided the basic factor in progressive architectural history. They have effected a complete break with bad nineteenth century building. Mr. Yerbury credits the change to the efforts of Berlage and de Klerk and his circle.

Yerbury admits the Dutch have acknowledged influences from other countries. But he maintains—and the beautiful photographic illustrations show—that the Dutch have qualities and contributions quite their own. In the pictures of schools, factories, churches, there is a combination of power and charm not often felt in modern buildings.

A Timothy Cole Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

A COMPREHENSIVE exhibition of the work of Timothy Cole, American wood engraver, is on view at the Philadelphia Print Club, where Cole's tools, his manuscript sonnets and illustrated books reveal his culture and background.

Timothy Cole was a musician as well as an engraver. On the limited space of an ordinary post card while he was in Brussels, Mr. Cole wrote 21 verses, and indicated the musical theme. The minute character of the artist's work was thus carried through his every creative endeavor.

The earliest print in the collection is a portrait of Corot, engraved in 1874 after a sketch by G. Perrichon, and antedating the early group of illustrations made for the Illustrated Christian Weekly, the Aldine, and later Scribner's and the Century magazines. The Corot print was unknown until found by the Cole family in anticipation of a memorial exhibition.

With "The Gilley Boy," engraved in 1877, Timothy Cole gained wide recognition. Engravings after such American artists as Mary Hallock Foote, Henry Sandham, Wyatt Eaton, Elihu Vedder, Whistler and Abbey followed in close succession. Then came Cole's 28 years in Europe, during which he engraved the majority of the important works in the galleries of Spain, England, France, Italy and The Netherlands.

These engravings, as shown in the Print Club, are grouped according to countries, and have been taken largely from the comprehensive collection of Mrs. William T. Tonner. Included, also, are prints lent by Joseph Widener engraved from paintings in his collection. Among them are "The Princess Cattaneo," "Filippo Cattaneo" and "Clelio Cattaneo," all by Van Dyck; "Lady Weighing Pearls," by Vermeer; "Philemon and Baucis," and a "Self-Portrait," by Rembrandt. Cole's last work, an engraving from Gainsborough's "Hon. Mrs. Graham," also in the Widener collection, will be brought out shortly.

A unique item in the present showing is an amusing self-caricature, in which Cole depicted himself as a beetle, an idea inspired by a definition in the Century Dictionary: "Wood engraver; any one of several bark beetles of the genus Xyleborus and allied genera, specifically X. Caelatus. This works in such a way that the surface of the wood is seen furrowed in a regular and artistic manner." This legend Mr. Cole traced in the background of his print.

Some idea of the activity of this remarkable artist may be gained from a view of the 442 items shown, among which may be found, in addition to engravings, 15 original drawings, books illustrated by Mr. Cole and the manuscripts of nine sonnets written at various times from 1905 to 1907.

Around the World In Eighty Minutes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mr. Douglas Fairbanks has made a motion picture travelogue of his recent tour to the Orient, with much cheerful persiflage as an accompaniment for his descriptions of the people and scenery of Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, Indo-China, Siam and India. "Muscling in on the Burton Holmes racket," he calls it. We see him performing his athletic stunts aboard ship, riding a surf board at Waikiki, golfing in the shadow of Fujiyama, watching the Chinese river population in their sampans, visiting the Peiping forbidden city, chatting with Mei Lang Fang and Aguinaldo, scaling temple walls at Angkor, watching the traditional dances of Siam and dining with the king, riding an elephant in India, having a Munchausen dream of an encounter with a tiger, pacing the courts of the Taj Mahal, astounding the fakirs with his flying carpet, and so home over the roofs of Rome, New York, Chicago and Hollywood. Of special interest are the detailed views of a Japanese woman's elaborate process of hairdressing, coolies at work in the rice fields, the wall carvings of ancient temples, a Mickey Mouse diversion in Bangkok, the stringing of beads by a trained bird, and the reception committees, official and otherwise, that greeted him at every port. Altogether this is a welcome novelty. And now the zestful Douglas is off to Siberia to start another such adventure.

Philadelphia Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

AN EXHIBITION of paintings and sculpture by living artists of the United States, France, England, Germany, Italy, Scandinavia, Mexico and Japan inaugurates a series of contemporary art displays at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Unlike the Carnegie Institute, where international exhibitions have been held these many years, the Philadelphia Museum is experimenting with internationalism in art. Instead of segregating the work of the various nations, it offers a medley. American art, thus brought side by side with the product of European lands, is given the test of contrast and comparison. That it holds its own with the leaders in foreign art centers is obvious to the most casual visitor.

When American art is shown as a united section, it gives a sense of strength and of technical high average. When seen side by side with its European fellows, it assumes a character of its own. That there are myriad influences is unmistakable, but the artist of any worth can assimilate influences and still remain himself. If he goes under, he is of no consequence.

Emotional Tempo

The general difference that one senses between the foreign art products and those of America is a difference in emotional tempo. The Europeans are more intense. They lean strongly toward expressionism and the subjective, thus traveling a path that dips now and again into the abstract. The artists of America, on the other hand, retain a strong flavor of the objective. An innate practicality underlies even an approach to abstraction.

To understand the mental and emotional difference in tempo it is necessary only to consider two paintings, Peter Blume's "Parade," and Giorgio di Chirico's "Conversation." Chirico assembles highly implausible objects and environments, and through the skill of his technique and imagination seeks to weld them together. A man and woman sit at a table. The woman is pseudo-Grecian, the man a rather slovenly contemporary, small, with large eyes. The table stands on a board platform. The platform has been set down against a brown landscape. It has no walls to indicate an interior, but on it stands an open door, like some ridiculous bit of unassociated stage property.

Peter Blume's "Parade" is both plausible and consistent, with a strong metallic flavor. Its theme is no enigma. It deals frankly and directly with the angular, geometric, metal-bound aspect of the age. It chooses for symbols a brittle laborer bearing aloft a suit of armor, and passing down a thoroughly geometrized, diagonally set street, beyond the walls of which are seen the hard angles, repetitions and perpendiculars, with an occasional hard curve for contrast, of industrial buildings culminating in a red factory background.

Germans Downright

The Germans are as downright as the Americans, tragically serious. Beckmann's "Old Actress" strikes the national note in the painter's art. Worked out in violent color pattern, it is nevertheless a work of strong sentiment. Sentimental sweetness, on the other hand, pervades the French figure study of a woman musician by André Derain. The American, Harold Weston, goes to neither extreme. His "Woman in Red" is a well controlled character study, using lavish detail for purpose of characterization, yet focusing the attention upon the sober, rather unintelligent head.

The influence of Van Gogh, especially in the use of color, may be sensed in Beckmann's "Actress," in "A Spanish Woman" by Matisse, and even in the "Woman With a Mirror" by the French painter Fernand Leger. But Leger, while borrowing color sense from Van Gogh, possesses none of that master's passionate humanism. His painting, more than any other work except that of the French Cubist Braque, approximates abstraction. Yet its hard, uncompromising forms are almost the antithesis of Braque's imaginative design sense.

D. G.

The Hedgerow Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOYLAN, Penna.—From a repertoire including plays by Shaw, O'Neill, Ibsen, Andreyev, Pirandello, Glaspell, Giacosa and others, Jasper Deeter and his Hedgerow players selected for the week of Nov. 10 "The Emperor Jones," by O'Neill; "Roadside," a comedy by Lynn Riggs, Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," two performances of "Happy Ending," a new play by Perry Ivins, and another play by Riggs, tragic in nature, "A Lantern to See By." The whole program constituted a nice balance between tragedy and comedy, in addition to presenting a variety of settings and characters: the jungles and Negroes of O'Neill, the rough Oklahoma countryside and uncouth farmers of Riggs, the conventional drawing rooms and townsfolk of Ibsen and Ivins.

The productions of "The Emperor Jones" and "Hedda Gabler" seemed the best of the week, because they were the better plays and could therefore draw more from the actors. Wayland Rudd's Emperor Jones and Jasper Deeter's Tesman in Ibsen's play were outstanding. While the other performances of the week contained no peaks (with the possible exception of Miriam Phillips's Thursey, the old farm woman of "A Lantern to See By"), they were on a generally high level, and testified to the demands which are made on the Hedgerow players.

It was typical of the Hedgerow that Dudley Vaughan, for example, should have a minor comic part in "Roadside" on one night, and on two succeeding nights be called upon for leading parts requiring all of her talent.

"Happy Ending" is being produced for the first time in America on the Hedgerow boards. It follows the near-tragic life of a young man in an American town, a young man "too respectable to be Bohemian and too Bohemian to be respectable," who is in a state of constant revolt against something, or rather, against anything. In spite of a measure of incoherence and somewhat unconvincing and carelessly developed characterization, the play is being well received because it is undeniably amusing and clever.

New British Films

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British film has gone operatic, with success in inverse proportion to the thoroughness with which it has gone in for music. The British film is making such gallant efforts to regain the supremacy which it enjoyed in the early days of the screen, and British International Pictures are playing so prominent a part in this campaign that it is with regret that one must report that the latest production of this company, "Gipsy Blood," adapted from Bizet's opera and Prosper Merimée's story, "Carmen," is not a success.

Great care has been taken with the picture. Dr. Malcolm Sargent conducts the London Symphony Orchestra, which plays Bizet's music throughout the film. Thomas Burke, who sings the part of José, is one of England's best tenors. Marguerite Namara, too, who takes the title rôle, has a delightful voice. But, in spite of the coming of the talkies, a screen star is still essentially someone to be looked at rather than listened to, and from this point of view it must be admitted that both Miss Namara and Mr. Burke are miscast. Their acting is not up to the level of their singing.

In a film the artificiality of an operatic story is revealed much more vividly than in a stage opera, where the glamour of the music is more insistent than it can be on the screen. Nor was the photography of "Gipsy Blood" satisfactory. Men and women in white dresses were far too often photographed against white walls into which their clothes merged indistinguishably. The recording was also defective, and the whole picture was too long. Only a film story of exceptional power should need 8000 feet to tell it.

"Carnival," a British and Dominions film, is reminiscently, rather than actually, operatic. It has no more music than is provided by snatches of melody heard in Venice at carnival time, but its story of a great actor, who, when playing Othello to his wife's Desdemona, nearly changed the make-believe into real earnest is enough to remind us of "Pagliacci" as definitely as if the picture had "Vesti la giubba" as a running commentary. Matheson Lang takes the part of the actor in this film almost as effectively as he does it on the stage, and speaks out his Shakespearean lines so excellently that one could wish that, if it were possible, the film had included more of his performance as Othello. Miss Dorothy Bourchier scores a definite success as the wife, even if her opportunities as Desdemona are not so great, and Miss Lilian Braithwaite as the woman Iago of the modern piece is melodramatically effective.

University Players, Baltimore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The University Players, with four summers at West Falmouth, Mass., for experience, have begun a 10-weeks season at the Maryland Theater. Each of the 38 members has attended a university or college. Each receives the same pay. Every member is required to learn all branches of production, even to making, lighting and shifting of scenery. Their first offerings in Baltimore were "The Devil in the Cheese" and "Mr. Pim Passes By."

Whitford Kane Writes a Book

Are We All Met? By Whitford Kane. London: Elkin Mathews & Marrot. 16s. net.

HERE'S a jolly book by an incorrigible actor, an Ulsterman. Another Ulsterman, St. John Ervine, has written a slightly acrid preface that is pleasant to savor after the too fulsome forewords that conventionally prelude a winter's memories. This book is an amplification of articles by Mr. Kane which originally appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, with additional chapters on the actor's experiences in recent months as a teacher. He has greatly expanded his slightly rueful recollections of the little theaters with which his lot has so often been cast that fellow players got to calling him the Jefferson of the Back Alleys.

None of these memories has left him bitter, however. He merely enjoys moaning faintly over opportunities lost while he worked under the banners of high endeavor, mostly for glory and for the opportunity of taking tea with the best people of the town. He can't resist repeating the slogan engraved in stone over the portals of one well-known art theater: "All passes; art alone endures." The point of that being the large number of free tickets that were continually passed out with the hope of filling the house.

Mr. Kane tells with unflagging good humor, and a smile ever turned inward, of his early barnstorming experiences, of his gradual rise to notice on the London stage, his choice by Galsworthy for the title rôle in "The Pigeon" after attracting attention in the same author's "Strife," his discouraging beginnings in America with "The Drone," followed by successful appearances in "Hobson's Choice," and with the Theater Guild; his fruitless efforts to evade a would-be collaborator, and their resulting success with "Dark Rosaleen," as produced by Belasco.

Much of Mr. Kane's experience has been in Shakespeare, with the parts of Bottom and the First Grave Digger among his most active rôles. He has appeared in support of a score of Hamlets, one of the best known being John Barrymore, and the latest Fritz Leiber. Among the most valuable elements in the book, apart from its steady readability, are the passing references to significant qualities in the authors and players with whom he has had working contact, as well as penetrating appraisals of the abilities of Belasco, Arthur Hopkins and other managers as producers. The book is handsomely printed, copiously illustrated and indexed, and altogether should be a lasting contribution to the drama bookshelf.

Scottish National Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Reference was made to the work done by the Scottish National Players, in carrying the drama to many places up and down the country, by Mr. R. B. Wharrie at the annual meeting of the Scottish National Theatre Society, Ltd., held in Glasgow. Mr. Wharrie stated that the Scottish National Theatre had made possible the work which had been carried out so notably and successfully in recent years by the Scottish Drama Association. He added that when Mr. W. G. Fay, the producer, made his lecture tour in the rural parts of Scotland, when he dealt exclusively with the drama, he had found everywhere enthusiasm and a desire to know more about plays, acting and production. It was stated that there was a net loss on the year's work of £802.

The Colloquial Fallacy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ON THE stage we have nature baked, boiled or fried; but nature uncooked—never." So an actor of long experience once stated to us his view of the vexed question of "naturalism." Not to be natural, but to seem natural, that is the problem. Never in an auditorium seating a thousand persons, we believe, can a player achieve natural effect by purely colloquial means. Yet repeatedly, either through lack of experience or because of a misconception of the ways of entertaining a theater audience, we see players trying to hold the spectators' attention by colloquialisms of speech and action.

Imitation of the trivial, the fortuitous and the illiterate mars the dialogue that playwrights sometimes write. Possibly with the notion that they are conveying the texture of natural conversation they provide long stretches of pointless babble, ignoring the fact that the smallest element of a play needs to be significant. Or they have uncultivated persons use such gaucheries as "Like he did," or "She seen it," laboring under a delusion that they are being realistic. So they are, at the too heavy cost of offending every person of sensibility in the house. There are other ways of getting over the idea they seek to project.

* * *

Again, we have colloquial treatment of romantic and imaginative plays, with results disastrous to the form and content of the dramatist's clear intention. Thus, Ophelia may be turned into a modern boarding school miss, coy and cute, doing a tap dance while Polonius is counseling his son, and all but farewelling her departing brother with a Chautauqua salute. Or the King may be "humanized" by giving him a dish of sweetmeats to munch while Hamlet "unpacks his soul." The director responsible for such a performance doubtless had a good intention—to get a natural effect—but his means defeat themselves by calling attention to the devices used. Irving once put it this way: "The desirable thing is to achieve grandeur without composity and naturalness without triviality."

Then there is a playwright with a propaganda idea. He wishes to present a personage of foreign extraction and chooses a player of thick speech for the part, with the result that the audience understands about one word in four in dialogue that is vital to the exposition of the play's theme. Colloquialism, again, defeating itself. The same writer pounds his points with such bold iteration that the audience has nothing to do. Indignation pervades the stage but not the auditorium. At many a performance of "Ghosts" there have been muffled screams among the spectators, but Ibsen required none of the actors to scream. He was a dramatist.

* * *

We agree that many persons accept the colloquial fallacy in plays, or think they do. Actually, they are probably having a good time at the theater on such occasions for other reasons—the inherent interest of the author's idea may be getting over in spite of his trite moments, or the personalities of some of the players may be exerting charm. Somewhere in a successful performance, we venture to assume, there will always be found quite a bit of cooking. As Whistler put it, "Art is art because it isn't nature."

E. C. S.

Warsaw Opera Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The Warsaw Opera has received an offer from the Italian Shareholder Company of Emile Ferone, to take over the direction of the opera. For several months now the opera has been closed on account of poor patronage and the inability of the municipality to grant it an adequate subsidy.

The Italian offer includes the engagement of the local dramatic staff, the ballet ensemble, chorus and orchestra, also the organization of permanent opera in Warsaw with tours in the provinces. Foreign artistes would appear as occasional guests.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH Two Weeks Only Beginning Mon. Night
Curtain at 8:10 P. M. Precisely—No one will be seated during first scene.
Third Play of Professional Players' 2nd Subscription Season.
THE MOST SIGNIFICANT THEATRICAL AND ARTISTIC EVENT OF THIS GENERATION.
ETHEL Barrymore in "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"
SHERIDAN'S IMMORTAL COMEDY—WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST.
Seats Now Selling—Prices: Eves. 50c to $3.00. Mats Thurs.-Sat., 50c to $2.50

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW at 3:30 GALLI CURCI
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, at 8:15 HOROWITZ
NEWMAN Motion Pictures Color Views Travel Talks
Next Fri. Eve. at 8:15 Next Sat. Mat. at 2:30
IMPRESSIONS OF 1931 BERLIN 1931
Tickets 50c to $1.50 Now
SUNDAY, DEC. 6, at 3:30 KREISLER
MONDAY, DEC. 7, at 8:15 Don Cossacks

SHUBERT 2nd Big Week Engagement Extended
SEATS ARE NOW ON SALE FOR 3RD WEEK
Matinees 2:30 P. M.
Extraordinary Farewell Engagement
The STUDENT PRINCE IN HEIDELBERG
Famous Students' Chorus 1931 Broadway Cast Complete, Including GEORGE HASSELL ALLAN PRIOR GERTRUDE LANG
100—COMPANY—100
"Not a Revival, But a Survival of the Most Successful Operetta Ever Staged."—World, 1931.
NIGHTS: 500 ORCH. SEATS $2
MATS. Wednesday and Saturday 50c to $1.50

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Mon. Eve., Nov. 30, at 8:15 JOSEPH MALKIN 'CELLIST (Mason & Hamlin)
Tues. Eve., Dec. 1, at 8:15 ISABEL FRENCH SOPRANO (Mason & Hamlin)

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Mrs. William S. Nelson's Tuesday Morning Musicales
Second Concert
ETHEL BARTLETT RAE ROBERTSON
Two Piano Specialists in Joint Recital
Tuesday, December 1st at 11 o'clock
Ballroom Hotel Suburban
141 Harrison St., East Orange
Tickets on sale at: Mrs. W. S. Nelson, Hotel Suburban; M. B. Ross, Inc., Harrison St. and Central Ave., East Orange, and Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St., Newark. Send mail orders to Mrs. W. S. Nelson, Hotel Suburban.
Single Tickets $3 Each
Make early reservation for lunch at Hotel Suburban

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
PLAZA THEATRE Asheville, N. C.
Dec. 9-10-11-12
WILL ROGERS in "Ambassador Bill"

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

TOWN HALL
Sat., Dec. 5th, at 8:30
PHIDELAH RICE
AMERICA'S GREATEST MONACTOR OF PLAYS
IN HAMLET and DAVID GARRICK
Carl B. Adams, Dramatic Critic on Cincinnati Enquirer, says:
"Mr. Rice is presenting a form of entertainment unequalled on the platform today."
Seats are now on sale at Town Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Afternoon, December 13, 1931, at 3 o'clock
Christmas Song Festival
The People's Chorus of New York
L. CAMILIERI, Conductor
In an exquisite program of Christmas music.
Soloist GINA PINNERA Soprano
THE AUDIENCE will be invited to sing a group of familiar Christmas carols.
Tickets now at Box Office and at 41 E. 42nd St., Room 814. Phone Vanderbilt 3-8476

CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. presents
VICTOR HERBERT'S LAST WEEK! NAUGHTY MARIETTA with ILSE MARVENGA & Great Cast
Evgs. 50c-$2.50. Thanksgiving & Sat Mats. 50c-$2
Mon., Nov. 30 Seats Now The 'FIREFLY' with ILSE MARVENGA
ERLANGER Thea., W 44 St. PEnn. 6-7963. Evs 8.30

CAROL SAXE Presents
THE GUEST ROOM
THE NEW COMEDY SENSATION
with HELEN LOWELL
BILTMORE Thea. 47 St., W of B'way. Evs 8.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Every Wed. Mat. All Seats $1

THE GROUP THEATRE PRESENTS
The House of Connelly
By PAUL GREEN LAST WEEKS
Under the Auspices of the Theatre Guild
MANSFIELD THEATRE 47th Street, West of B'way Chi. 4-5852
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA
Composed of 3 plays—Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. All 3 plays are presented on the same day, commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinee performances.
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of Broadway

IMPRESSIONS OF 1931 BERLIN 1931
Tickets 50c to $1.50 Now
IMPERIAL Thea., 45th, W of B'way Mts. T'day & S'day 2:45
ED WYNN "THE PERFECT FOOL"
Presents himself in his newest musical
THE LAUGH PARADE
With JEANNE AUBERT Evgs. 8:45; Sat. LAWRENCE GRAY & others Seats, $1-$2.50
KATHARINE CORNELL in The Barretts of Wimpole Street
EMPIRE, B'way, 40 St. Mats. WED. & SAT. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp

CHICAGO
ILLINOIS THEATRE Now!
Complete original production and cast at the 1930 Pulitzer Prize Play
THE GREEN PASTURES
Nights $3-$1.50 Wed. & Sat. Mats $2.50-$1

Restaurants

BOSTON

Brick Oven Tavern
40 JOY STREET BEACON HILL
"Where You Dine in a Stable"
Lunch, 12 M. to 2 P. M.
Dinner, 5:45 to 8—$1.25
Tea, 4 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Sunday—Tea, 4 to 5; Dinner, 6 to 8
HAY market 4335 New Importations

CARRIE'S SPA
Delicious Home Cooked Food
257 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Near Symphony Hall
CAROLINE P. EICHEL
formerly Supt. Cooking Thompson's Spa

The Splendid CAFETERIA
"All that the name implies"
86 Mass. Avenue, Boston
261 Elm Street, Somerville

Cafe de Paris
12 HAVILAND ST. Off Mass. Ave. & Boylston St.
(Our only Boston Restaurant)
LUNCHEON, 35c DINNER, 50c
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, 50c and 75c

BROOKLINE, MASS.
PETER PAN'S TEA HOUSE
Thanksgiving Day, 12-8 P. M.
ROAST TURKEY and DUCKLING DINNERS, $1.25-$1.50
1380 Beacon St., Coolidge Cor.
Tel. Reservations BEA. 2430

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont St. LIBerty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

400 Years of AMERICAN INDIAN ART
The first comprehensive collection of Indian Art ever assembled. The arts and crafts of 24 famous tribes. A truly impressive display. See it at
EXPOSITION OF INDIAN TRIBAL ARTS
Grand Central Art Gallery
December 1st to 24th
Daily 9 to 6 Sunday 2 to 6
Admission 50c
Endorsed by and circulated through The College Art Association
NEW YORK CITY

Music of the World — Art — Theatrical News

Azerbaijan Opera

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

AZERBAIJAN, originally a province of Persia, is situated on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea and is bounded by Armenia and Georgia. It was incorporated with Russia in 1828, and at the present time its northern portion, with the town of Baku, forms part of the U. S. S. R. Its economic and cultural prosperity is due to the rapid expansion of the petroleum industry—the main source of Azerbaijan's wealth.

One result of this cultural development is the founding of a national drama and a national opera. Azerbaijan opera has existed for some 50 years. It owes its origin to the desire to produce a national opera based on the theatrical and musical technique of the European stage. As is usually the case in such circumstances, the principal element in Azerbaijan opera is the national music, in which two main tendencies are clearly observable—the classical and the popular.

Underlying the former is the music of the Persian court, modified to a considerable extent by the Turks, who today form an essential part of the population. Characteristic features of this classical music are the introduction of a system of melodic modes (Azerbaijan music is unisonal), and the use of the suite form in the construction of musical works; for this purpose ancient musical patterns, which have undergone development up to a certain point, are employed.

The folk music, like that of other countries, consists of short melodies, chiefly songs concerning peasant and village life.

Borrowed From West

Azerbaijan opera, as a musical and dramatic production, is not founded directly on its classical or its folk music as such. The idea was borrowed from the West, and was realized in connection with the national poetry, or, more correctly, with the dramatization of popular novels, whose subjects were used as operatic libretti. The first Azerbaijan opera was written on a widely circulated Oriental novel, "Leili and Majnun," which was adapted by the popular Turkish poet, Fizuli. Unless I am mistaken, the theme of this novel—the unhappy love of Majnun for Leili—has undergone artistic treatment by at least 30 Eastern poets. It has a close kinship with the subjects of other Eastern novels which are usually concerned with the sorrows and afflictions of two lovers separated from each other by unfavorable circumstances.

The choice of classical subjects for the libretti of Azerbaijan operas naturally involved the use of the melodies of the classical music (whose traditions go back to the remote past), and led to the production of what might be called an Azerbaijan "opera seria." These classical melodies, however, were put out of place in comic opera, which took its themes from modern life, and often from the everyday life of the people. Here the melodic material of Azerbaijan folk song proved more suitable, and, thanks to this, it also has found employment in the national opera.

Azerbaijan supplies us with an illustration of the process by which a national opera is developed in its comparatively early stages, though in this case the form is not sufficiently pure. For example, one of the earliest forms of folk-opera is the "Singspiel"—a dramatic performance with music, or, rather, with singing. We find it in Azerbaijan, where opera in the strict sense of the term—opera, that is to say, without unaccompanied dialogue—does not as yet exist.

Further, in the classical opera the previous dialogues give way to the "recitativo secco," accompanied, not by the full orchestra, but by the cembalo, an instrument in general use at that period. Similarly, in the Azerzaijan opera a recitative of this kind (often improvised by the singer on the stage) is accompanied by the tar, a stringed instrument which has a brilliant and emotional tone and is directly associated with the development and performance of Azerbaijan classical music. As the 17-degree scale of the tar cannot be comprised within the framework of the tempered scale, it is a difficult matter for the European orchestra to take part in such recitatives.

Lastly, in selecting examples to be imitated and from which to borrow for the purpose of producing a national opera, Azerbaijan has confined itself to the early German school of Weber and his predecessors. In view of the primitive nature of its harmony and polyphony, it has been unable to take as its model a highly developed type, such as the modern Russian national opera. At the same time, the melodies of the Azerbaijan folk song, being based on the primitive seven-degree diatonic scale, lend themselves much more easily to harmonization in accordance with European methods than does the melodic material of the Azerbaijan classical music.

Still in Evolution

From what we have said it may be concluded:

1. That Azerbaijan opera has not yet succeeded in welding its three fundamental musical elements into an organic form, and

2. That in this respect it must undergo a lengthy evolution before it can produce a finished type of national opera.

One is very conscious of this when listening to an Azerbaijan opera. It generally opens with an orchestral introduction, which most frequently takes the form of the classical overture. Sometimes this introduction includes national themes, whose harmonization often leaves much to be desired in respect of national color. For the most part it is the typical European harmonization, constructed in accordance with the classical German rules, and obliterating the characteristic peculiarities of the national melody.

At the end of this overture the curtain rises. The scene opens with a commonplace and unaccompanied dialogue, interrupted from time to time by Oriental recitatives on the high notes, accompanied by the tar and performed in the characteristic Oriental manner. Occasionally a typical aria in the classical German style, supported by a European orchestra, is interpolated. The national choruses have an orchestral accompaniment as a rule, but are based on national melodies and preserve their national color to a greater or less extent. Following the classical example, they serve as the finales of the different acts.

This article is intended as a description of the Azerbaijan opera in statu nascendi, and therefore I will not dwell on the individual, often very talented, composers, since for this purpose it would be necessary to enter into a description of individual operas. I will merely remark that the first Azerbaijan operatic composer, with whose name the progress of the art has hitherto been connected, is Uzeir-Bek Hadjibekov, who has written a number of serious and comic operas.

(Translated by S. W. Pring.)

Music in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

A NEW work by Jean Nougès has been given at the Gaîté Lyrique Théâtre. Its score is made of commonplaces. The public, always happy to meet familiar tunes, puts up quite willingly with this easy style, but serious musicians are grieved with the composer for being contented with the first idea that comes and for picking up stereotyped themes and harmonies everywhere.

Formerly, it was to lyric dramas that Jean Nougès applied himself. But for some time he has devoted his activities to the field of light opera. The plot of this piece takes us into one of the big London shops. We find there a glove saleswoman (Winnie), a salesman in the shoe department (Freddie) and their friend Binkie. An unsympathetic floorwalker tries to turn the trio out, but our three characters do not wait for their discharge but disappear. Winnie gets herself engaged at the Covent Garden Opera, while Freddie and Binkie leave for Mesopotamia. Freddie, after long search, brings back a lion in solid gold, which assures his fortune, but Winnie has forgotten her old friends and is engaged to Lord Warrington. Freddie has left as a souvenir a talisman ring adorned with a turquoise scarab. Winnie has a dream that troubles her, wakes up frightened and returns to the amateur archæologist.

This poor anecdote has brought to light a peculiarity of theatrical production. The externalization of a dream is a regular thing in the cinema, and is effected with the greatest ease. But precisely for this reason the theater should not try to enter into competition with the screen. Such tours de force are forbidden it. We cannot put up with these pretended fairy tales of millboard and painted canvas that give us no illusion but which, on the contrary, underline all the ugliness of the technique of the platform. The theater must learn its lesson; the cinema henceforth forbids it certain easy solutions which had their success in the old days but which today have become unbearable. The fairy tale is a field where the stage will struggle with increasing difficulty against the sound screen. This is the chief lesson that may be drawn from this performance.

Opera in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

NO FEWER than five of the best-known German conductors will make their appearance at the Staatsoper during the present season. Besides Erich Kleiber and Leo Blech, who are permanently engaged, we shall have an opportunity of hearing Bruno Walter, Otto Klemperer and Wilhelm Furtwängler.

This brilliant assemblage of famous conductors is due to the great changes which have occurred during the last few months in Berlin operatic life. As we know, the Staatsoper Am Platz der Republik, the so-called Krolloper, is now closed and the personnel are either unemployed or have been taken over by the Staatsoper Unter den Linden. Also some new activity had to be found for Otto Klemperer, who was the chief musical director of the Krolloper and whose term of engagement has still many years to run. As the State has now only one opera house, the Opera Unter den Linden, Klemperer will be called upon to discharge his duties there.

Another important point in the new organization is the dissolution of the joint organization committee which existed between the Staatsoper and the Städtischer Oper. There is now therefore a keen competition between the two houses, which is, artistically, a welcome situation. Apart from Klemperer, Furtwängler will be conducting at the Staatsoper the first performance of a new opera by Hans Pfitzner: "Das Herz." The third guest at the conductor's desk is Bruno Walter who, on account of his concert activities, could be secured for only one work. He decided on Weber's "Oberon," which has since been performed under his direction.

"Oberon" Under Bruno Walter

"Oberon" has always been a child of sorrows, both to the stage and to Carl Maria Weber. It was his last work. In 1826 it had its first performance in London, and since then various attempts have been made to revive it. Weber himself, who never liked the text, was anxious to rewrite the whole piece, but, as we know, was prevented from doing so. It was certainly impossible entirely to ignore this threadbare and foolish text. One can only deplore the fact that so miserable a libretto should be connected with music of such beauty and bewitching charm. Though stylistically the music is unequal, there are many passages which show the genius of the composer. If we take the famous overture—a brilliant document of Weber's inventive power—the arias of Huon and Rezia, the wonderful first finale, or the quartet, we have mentioned only a few of the treasures of the score.

The revival of the work at the Berlin Staatsoper was based on Gustav Mahler's arrangement. The stage manager, Franz Ludwig Hörth, took endless pains to give vitality, or at least some visual interest, to the action. Bruno Walter, who had not appeared at the Staatsoper for 30 years, had to wait for the applause to abate before he could begin. It was an evening of triumph for the famous conductor, whose sensitive musicianship revealed the hidden beauties of the score, the magic of sound and the wonders of the melos. The principal parts were well represented on the stage and the success was great.

Maria Jeritza as Tosca

It has taken Maria Jeritza 10 years to find her way back to Berlin. Meanwhile she has achieved fame at the New York Metropolitan Opera House. She has now had a tremendous success as Tosca, one of her biggest parts.

The art of Mme. Jeritza can no more be measured by ordinary standards than, say, the art of Michael Bohnen. Technically, there are better singers, and others again who are more accurate and who have more sense of rhythm than Jeritza: yet her performance stands out because of its individuality. She approaches the rôle of Tosca more from the dramatic than from the vocal point of view and allows no possible effect to escape her. Her every entry is carefully prepared beforehand and every scene has its perfectly calculated culminating point. It is a strange mixture of natural instinct and wide experience—an original stage talent combined with a highly developed dramatic intelligence; profound knowledge of effects; every movement is pictorial, the result of having been tried out a hundred times; yet, behind this, one feels the original intuition of a genuine stage talent.

During the extraordinarily intense acting of the sceond act the vocal aspect almost disappeared into the background. Though vocally she was uneven, at times she reached quite fascinating climaxes. Maria Jeritza is often rather reckless in the treatment of her voice and it is obvious that she makes great demands on her brilliant organ which is capable of such varied modulations.

ARTURO TOSCANINI

Who Resumed This Week the Conductorship of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.

New York Musical Record

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE third week of Metropolitan opera was devoted mainly to restorations to the active list. "William Tell" led the way on Nov. 18, with, for the most part, the same artists that had participated in the revival last spring. At the Metropolitan, Rossini's lyric drama of the legendary Swiss is sung in an Italian translation and the Italian style—a wiser method, no doubt, than attempting a performance in the original French, given Mr. Gatti-Casazza's company. So, in a much curtailed version, "William Tell" serves largely as a means of display for the vocal prowess of certain singers.

Naturally Mr. Lauri-Volpi glories in the high notes that sprinkle the music allotted to Arnold. Indeed, he glories in them somewhat to the neglect of other and less showy considerations. The rest of the cast is not so mightily tempted to behave thus. Mme. Fleischer, for instance, though her lyric soprano is rather light for Mathilde, sings the lovely romance in Act II artistically and agreeably. Mr. Danise has a favorable rôle in Tell, Mr. Pasero lends his ringing basso to the music of Walter Fürst, and Mr. Ludikar is duly sinister as Gessler. One of the strongest scenes, musically, in "William Tell" is, of course, the gathering of the cantons, in which the Metropolitan chorus distinguishes itself. A highly commendable feature of the presentation is the conducting of Mr. Serafin.

"Don Giovanni"

"Don Giovanni," that belated Metropolitan revival of two years ago, made its seasonal reëntry on the following evening. This undisputed paragon of lyric dramas had lain neglected by the local operatic garrison for 21 years before it was given shelter in 1929-30. Its return last week was attended by familiar features. Arias and concerted numbers continued to be sung before the inner curtain. Mr. Serafin was still the capable and authoritative conductor, and the singers were largely the same. Miss Rosa Ponselle was not in the best of voice in the difficult rôle of the patrician Donna Anna, and the music, in any case, is perilously high for her. Mme. Müller has the proper feeling for Donna Elvira, but in Mozart's exacting music her tones tend to hardness. Mme. Fleischer's Zerlina was perhaps the most satisfying element in the cast, though Mr. Pinza made a picturesque Don, and Mr. Ludikar joined him sympathetically in the allied rôle of the conniving Leporello. Mr. Gigli sang his customary Don Ottavio and Mr. Rothier as the Commendatore once more uttered the marmoreal notes of doom.

"Tristan und Isolde," which had its seasonal "première" on Nov. 20, has seldom come in for less impressive treatment here or elsewhere. For one thing, drastic rehearsing seemed to be an urgent need, and for another, the stage settings never looked uglier or more inept.

Opera, as it happens, was not limited to the Metropolitan. In the closing days of last week "Jack and the Beanstalk," denominated "a fairy opera for the childlike," was staged for the first time anywhere at the Juilliard Graduate School of Music. The book of this novelty is by John Erskine, the music by Louis Gruenberg, neither of whom needs any introduction to American readers. The principals were all students, except Paul Besuner of the Metropolitan, and students also were the members of the chorus and the orchestra. Albert Stoessel of the faculty conducted.

The libretto tells the familiar story ingeniously, if at excessive length, and the music, for all its cleverness and skill, lacks aim and climax. Moreover, it indulges at times in too big and thunderous speech for its simple subject. Nevertheless, it is often cunning in its characterization, technically adroit and melodically agreeable, for Mr. Gruenberg, in this sort of thing anyway, believes evidently in the efficacy of old-fashioned melody. However, as a whole the score is symphonic rather than operatic and the orchestral treatment is more engrossing and successful than the voice-writing.

The production reflected great credit on the Juilliard forces. The young singers did well and the orchestra—for Mr. Gruenberg's score is no joke to play—remarkably well. Furthermore, the stage pictures could hardly have been bettered. Miss Margaret Linley was responsible for the settings and Alfredo Valenti for the stage management. Much laughter was provoked by the antics of the cow, which uttered wise saws in the tones of Fafner.

Orchestral Concerts

Besides this diversion at the Juilliard, the New York Opéra-Comique, at the Heckscher Theater, has revived delightfully Lortzing's "Der Wildschütz," here called "The Poacher," and Charles L. Wagner, at the New York Theater, has done a like service for Suppe's "Boccaccio." Both revivals are in English. A feature of the latter is the excellent conducting of Ethel Leginska; another the allotment of the title rôle not to a soprano, but to a tenor.

Three great orchestras favored us with their concerts last week, all in Carnegie Hall. The Philadelphia appeared on Nov. 17, the New York Philharmonic-Symphony on Nov. 18 (plus repetitions later in the week), and the Boston Symphony on Nov. 19 and 21. Fritz Reiner conducted the Philadelphians, and the "clous" of his program were the "Little Overture" to Ernst Toch's opera, "The Fan," and "Two Etudes for Orchestra" by the Russo-German, Wladimir Vogel. The former, a brief and pianissimo scherzo treated in fugued style, testified to its composer's contrapuntal mastery and technical skill, if not to his thematic fecundity. The Vogel études, however, studies in rhythm and instrumental timbre, proved to be among the most persuasive of modern compositions.

The week's Philharmonic-Symphony concerts were the last for Erich Kleiber, at any rate for the present season. In making the program Mr. Kleiber remembered his native city by devoting it to the music of composers who either were born in Vienna or lived much of their lives there. As it turned out, the most memorable of the occasion were the extraordinarily fine performances accorded the "Rosamunde" Overture of Schubert and the "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltz of Johann Strauss.

Dr. Koussevitzky at the Thursday session of the Bostonians introduced to New York the Ninth Symphony of Gustav Mahler, which naturally aroused a great deal of discussion, tending more to the favorable than the unfavorable. It was followed by Debussy's "Clouds" and "Festivals" and Ravel's second "Daphnis and Chloe" suite, both played superlatively. On Saturday the program comprised Handel's Concerto Grosso for strings in B minor, the new Piano Concerto of Harold Morris (with the composer as soloist) and the "Heldenleben" of Richard Strauss.

On Sunday afternoon, in Carnegie Hall, Mme. Geraldine Farrar made in a song recital what was said to be her last local appearance. It is earnestly to be hoped that she will continue to sing here often. Not only did she entrance the eye in her silvery brocades, but her voice was lovely to hear and she sang German Lieder and French lyrics with perfect diction, appropriate style and superlative charm.

PETER BOWDOIN.

The Prussian Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Prussian Academy of Arts has opened its autumn exhibition, which includes water colors, pastels, drawings and sculpture. First must be mentioned the magnificently drawn self-portrait by Liebermann. Originally it was intended as a sketch, but the artist realized the merit of the drawing on canvas and allowed it to remain untouched. The National Gallery has bought it. Liebermann is shown standing with his hat on, palette in hand, and his gaze turned critically on the spectator.

Dettman's Norwegian landscape shows a narrow valley, inclosed between steep mountains, and a glacier. The lines of the composition carry the eye down the mountain slope to the valley and express torrential speed.

A great-niece of Menzel—Frau Annot—shows one of her delicate flower studies. She has an individual way of managing her brush. She draws the subject with it, using loose and delicate flecks of paint, while the forms delineated are merged in vibrating color.

Woodcuts by Budko illustrate scenes from the Bible and from the lives of individual types of Jews. They are in outline and are cut so that white lines show against a black ground. Among the illustrators Prof. Hans Meid shows a gracious series of illustrations, pen drawings full of spirit and economical in line.

Sculpture includes a large portrait mask by Rudolf Belling of Troelstra, designed for the administration buildings of "Het Volk" in Amsterdam. It is silvered bronze, geometrical in composition, and wonderfully animateby reason of the reflecting quality of the material, and the black eye sockets. A wood sculpture, "Mother and Child," is by Otto Hitzberger, who has many religious figures to his credit. It is modeled with broad surfaces and without detail; the appeal is that of form and the moving expression of pose and gesture only. This sculpture does not aim at portraying the outward appearance, but is rather the embodiment of mental and emotional existence, without distortion

Flavin Drama Is Acted in Frankfurt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFURT, Ger.—Martin Flavin's drama, "The Criminal Code" (Strafgesetz) was sure of a warm reception on its first performance recently at the Frankfurter Schauspielhaus, because a strong movement exists here for the modification of the German penal code. Any play therefore with a bias against the strictness of prison law is sure of a sympathetic audience in Germany today.

The play deals with the martyrdom of a decent young man, hardly more than a boy, who in a moment of hot blood slays his adversary in a brawl, and eventually suffers the extreme penalty. The author's plea for clemency in law and a mitigation of punishment found a warm response from the audience.

The tragic events of the play were made to live upon the stage by the fine performance under the stage direction of Eugen Felber. Paul Verhöven was well cast as the young criminal, and Robert Taube gave a splendid performance as the governor of the prison. Ludwig Sievert's scenery was in the right key for the tragedy which the play conveys.

'Mona Lisa' in Chicago

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

THE principal recent operatic event has been the first production in Chicago of Max von Schillings's "Mona Lisa," which the Civic Opera forces presented Nov. 21. That composition was not, however, artistic pottage hot from the stove. The work had been first set forth at Stuttgart—where Schillings was general musical director at the then Royal Opera—in 1915, and it was probably the vogue of "Mona Lisa" in Germany that induced Giulio Gatti-Casazza to put it on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1923.

It may be doubted whether Schillings's fame as an inspired composer has been definitely increased by the production of his "Mona Lisa." There are, to be sure, some distinctly arresting moments in the composer's score—some of the love scene in the first act, a charming little couplet, "Grüner blaublühender Rosmarin," sung by Dianora in the second act, much of the music that accompanies the catastrophe at the end—but there are also vast stretches of musical aridity, particularly in the lengthy opening act, and much vocal declamation in the post-Wagnerian manner in which neither the singers nor the orchestra that accompanies them are given anything wherewith to beguile the listener's ear. It would seem that Schillings, earnestly endeavoring to avoid the Scylla of Puccinian tunefulness, fell precipitately into the Charybdis of tedious fatuity.

Strong Libretto

It must not be thought that the German master's contribution to the creation of "Mona Lisa" has entirely vitiated it. If there were not a note of music in the piece the drama by itself would grip the attention For once a libretto rises far above the interest of its music. It is melodrama, but it is melodrama well put together and leavened with not a few romantic and imaginative touches in keeping with the Medicean atmosphere in Florence in which the story moves. The composer of "Tosca" would have made a Florentine holiday with the situations in "Mona Lisa;" it is to be regretted that they were wasted upon Max von Schillings.

Only praise must be given to the performance of the opera. Egon Pollak, who prepared the work and who conducted its interpretation, made the most of a difficult score. He seized eagerly at every little effective point that could make the reading more interesting, and caused the composer's attempts to lead up to a climax to become as exciting as possible. It was scarcely Mr. Pollak's fault that so often the climaxes evaporated as soon as they arrived.

As Mona Lisa Frida Leider accomplished admirable labors. Her singing in other German works has earned only the warmest praise, but in Schillings's opera she rose to histrionic heights—particularly in the final catastrophe—that seldom she had vouchsafed before. Rudolf Bockelmann, who portrayed Francesca del Giocondo, was not less excellent. Neither he nor Mme. Leider was given any very effective lyrical opporutnities, but Mr. Bockelmann grappled with the composer's declamation with a vocal beauty and a zeal that caused it to sound almost as if it possessed artistic charm. Nor was the artist less convincing in his characterization of a rôle that offered him many an opportunity for subtlety and skill. Paulo Marion interpreted the young inamorato, Giovanni. In this part he disclosed an alluring quality of tone and the art in handling it that makes him one of the most valuable among Mr. Witherspoon's collection of tenors. His Giovanni de'Salviati was so convincing that not a little of the success of the opera—and the audience gave the management every reason to believe that it had been a success—was due to his labors in it.

"Tristan"

Of the other operas of the week only "Tristan und Isolde" (Nov. 17), which was given for the first time this season, needs mention here. In this, Egon Pollak and his interpretative artists brought about a remarkable triumph. Seldom has there been offered in recent years so palpitating, so stirring a reading of Wagner's great love-drama. Mme. Leider rose to great heights as Isolde and Mr. Althouse's Tristan, in its vocal element particularly, was a considerable step in advance of anything that the German tenors had previously given to the town. Warm commendation must be given to the work of Mme. Olszewska, whose Brangäne was not only sung with admirable skill and richness of tone, but leavened with touches of histrionic subtlety that made the rôle an extraordinarily fine and moving work of art. Mr. Kipnis's portrayal of King Mark, too, was beautiful in conception and in execution. Ordinarily that ill-treated monarch is a bore. Mr. Kipnis caused him to be anything but that.

Contemporary Italian Music

By GUIDO PANNAIN

IV

NAPLES

FROM what has been said in preceding articles it is easy to reach some conclusion on the orientation of contemporary Italian music. Many of the existing errors owe their origin to the methods adopted by Italian composers of this century in improvising their own culture; for a forced culture is more damaging than radical ignorance. At every moment this can be verified, even by the very answers and objections brought forward by composers to my opinions, which are thereby literally confirmed.

Musical culture in Italy was a genial improvisation of our generation. We have made some mistakes, that is all; we have exchanged erudition for history, understanding for theoretical knowledge, productivity for good memory. We have succeeded in grasping the design of the exigencies of the new style, but, in form, we have not been successful in surpassing the rough state of the design. This has given rise to a curious phenomenon, namely, that today Italian music has not only one orientation, but a plurality of orientations.

Two Categories

Italian composers may be divided into two distinct categories: those who are of some value and those who are of none. Those of value can, in their turn, be divided into as many varieties and different tendencies as there are composers. We have too many leaders of schools, who, each in opposition to the others, prove the lack of a national, modern style. Every one of these composers has periods of activity, but this is no solution but rather an element of the problem, a problem which arises precisely out of the results of their activities.

Today we have no Palestrina or Monteverdi, no Scarlatti or Rossini; we have, instead, composers who reflect the ideals of the past each an independent manifestation of the influence of one of the great composers of former times. But this is the world in which we live, and who is there to represent it?

Each composer represents a phase of the national tradition, in a passing style torn from its historical context, made concrete in some sympathetic personality and given the desired name and figure. They all forget that tradition belongs to the realm of ideas and can have neither name nor figure, for at every point of its development it takes on new forms; also, that tradition can be genuine only if it is true at every passing moment to its own laws of progress.

Surprising Absurdities

For this reason individual points of view in the æsthetic aspirations of today are so many surprising absurdities—neo-classicism, neo-formalisms arise from a restricted and one-sided vision.

The lack of internal development has resulted in a lack of capacity for style. Italian music today does not expand in form, nor does it harmonize with general sentiments. It is a phenomenon of a culture limited to sporadic and individual experiences. Hence the scission between composer and audience and also the crisis in style; a crisis which is essentially one of taste and æsthetic intelligence.

(Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 13, Aug. 1 and Sept. 19, 1931).

Pennell's Lithographs

Catalogue of Lithographs by Joseph Pennell. Boston: Little, Brown. Limited edition. $60.

ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL has done a service in making a catalogue of the lithographs by her husband. A complete list and full set of reproductions of the prints are a help to the collector. To others they give an opportunity to study at one sitting his complete repertoire of pictures made on stone.

Pennell was a pioneer. When he started his career, intending to be an illustrator, the art of lithography was at a very low and elementary stage. He and Whistler did a great deal to raise its prestige to the level of etching and wood engraving. Pennell experimented upon new and more efficient technical devices; he enlarged considerably the scope of lithography.

His sense of the dramatic and literary made an illustrator of him throughout his life. He made innumerable travel sketches at a time when travel was a luxury and a chore. He discovered places of beauty all over Europe and depicted them on the small plate. Whether it was the ruins of ancient Greece, or the quiet Quaker towns of Pennsylvania, he treated his subject with an extraordinary absorption. He had a keen eye for detail and was not lazy about applying himself to it intricately.

The Panama series was one of his hobbies. He felt the significance of this great engineering project as a symbol of progress, and he portrayed many of the details of engineering with accuracy. Suspension bridges, steel furnaces, factories, cranes, figure among his subjects. He took the plain with the fancy, enjoying the flamboyance of the Moorish decorations in the Alhambra, along with the simple though powerful lines in scenes of construction.

Pennell was a modern by his interest in all forces which qualified the life of his day. He was sentimental in keeping with the times, and he was aware keenly of changes wrought by research. His artistry is bound up with history and economics and travel, and even with a touch of evangelism. The full spread of his interests makes him an important figure.

His technical contribution was apreciable, as it was variable. It is difficult sometimes to reconcile different specimens of his work, for he could show sensitiveness and platitude in works done within a single season. There was vacillation in sense of values, curious overemphasis at times. Perhaps he worked too prolifically; perhaps he was overcome on occasion by the stupendous power of the subject. In Pennell we must take the thick with the thin. It is a test of our judgment, making the proper estimate.

"Little Women" is to be revived for a series of matinées at the Playhouse, New York.

Kilgen Organs
Chosen by 5,000 Leading American Churches
GEORGE KILGEN & SON, Inc.
4027 N. Union Blvd. St. Louis, Mo.

SACRED SONGS
Suitable for Church Solos
NEARER MY GOD TO THEE
SON OF GOD
Music by F. CORY YEO
Price 2/- each and dollar equivalent
LONDON: Novello and Co. Ltd.
NEW YORK: The H. W. Gray Co., Agents U. S. A.

The WURLITZER Church Organ
The Tonal Leader of them all
Information Upon Request
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
No. Tonawanda, N. Y.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

PILCHER
Organs
THE VOICE OF INSPIRATION
Our experience of over a century is at your service Send for literature.
Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
New York Office, Room 2583 Saimon Tower

The AMERICAN MATTHAY ASSOCIATION, Inc.
. . . recommends accredited personal pupils of TOBIAS MATTHAY *in any locality, also piano teachers for positions.*
Inquiries to
ALBION METCALF
83 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

CHURCH ORGANS
Noted for
Artistic Voicing, Quality and Dependableness. Catalog on request
HILLGREEN, LANE & CO.
Alliance, Ohio—Est. 1898

Folks Tell Us
that we show more NEW furniture at more attractive prices than any store in BIRMINGHAM
HOOD WHEELER FURNITURE Corp.
2013-15 4TH AVE. N.

WELDON TIRE COMPANY

FISK TIRES
PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES
Day and Night Service
Corner 21st St. and Ave. E.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
PHONE 3-1136

HILL'S
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE
Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women
ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

Uses of Brick in the Garden

With Helpful Examples From England

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WITH such an ancient and honorable lineage as a favored building material for English homes, it is not surprising that brick is used extensively in English gardens. It serves a variety of purposes. These range from the strictly utilitarian to the purely decorative. Brick lends itself as willingly to the construction of a humble potting shed as to the erection of a colonnaded summer house or an imposing pergola. The haphazard lines of moss-grown footways are as pleasing to the eye as the more ordered patterns of formal terraces and courtyards.

Brick is an invaluable aid to the landscape designer in his effort to recall or emphasize the architecture of a house in its surrounding layout. The mellow beauty of hundreds of old mansions and manor houses is echoed in the exquisite colorings of ancient walls, steps, garden rooms and terraces.

One of the happiest instances of this unity between architecture and its setting was seen in a Suffolk village. The façade of a fifteenth century house was of half-timbered construction with weathered bricks set herring-bone fashion between the oak uprights. The diamond-paned windows with richly carved mullions overlooked an old courtyard paved with bricks. These were worn to an uneven surface by the footsteps of many generations. Just underneath the windows was a thick carpeting of musk. The picture of yellow blossoms massed against the soft reds and pinks of the old bricks has left an unforgettable memory.

Combined With Other Materials

This matter of relating brick houses to their layouts by using bricks for garden masonry and adjuncts may easily be overdone. A word of caution is needed. All-brick paths, walls, shelters or terraces may be quite suitable if the site is an open one, enjoying a maximum of sunshine, and if the heaviness of the masonry can be offset by the feathery foliage of shrubs and a riot of color in flower beds and borders. But if the surroundings include a number of evergreens, unrelieved expanses of turf and too many shade trees, all-brick masonry may be a bit somber and even overpowering in its effect. This does not mean that brick should be banned from such a scene. What is needed is a judicious combination of brick with other materials.

The coping of brick walls may be made of stone. Brick gate piers may be capped by stone slabs and surmounted by stone vases containing flowers of brilliant hues. A brick terrace may be adorned with a central group of statuary. A brick pathway may be intersected by a stone sundial or bird bath.

Lead is also a pleasing accompaniment to brick. Two of the illustrations show interesting combinations of these materials. In one, a leaden bird bath is set on a small brick terrace. In the other, lead cherubs stand on low piers marking the entrance to a garden path.

The writer recalls two extremely effective examples of brick used in conjunction with other building materials. One was a stone sundial set on a brick base and surrounded by a circular paved area radiating from the sundial. This area was composed of cobblestones of a peculiarly attractive grayish blue tone. This circle of cobblestones was intersected at right angles by double rows of rosy pink bricks laid lengthwise. The whole circumference was bordered by double rows of bricks.

Attractive Color Scheme

The other example was somewhat similar in design but was carried out on a much larger scale. It was the courtyard of a country home, which had once been the barnyard of a farm. In the center was a round lily pond encircled by a brick pathway. Four other brick paths led from this lily pond at right angles to one another. They extended to the edge of the court which was paved in Welsh flagstones. These were almost blue with lovely modulations of gray and beige. With the cherry pink of the brick pathways they made a color scheme as attractive as it was unusual.

Some of the happiest alliances of brick with other kinds of masonry may be found in pathways. Brick can be successfully used not only with many varieties of stone but with concrete. One very interesting footway was made by bordering a broad path of crazy paving by four rows of brick laid lengthwise. Small carpeting plants had been allowed to shoot up between the bricks but only grass was grown between the flagstones. This was a wise arrangement, for it left the main part of the path free for pedestrians.

Another well-planned path consisted of several courses of bricks laid lengthwise with a border of rounded stones over which rock plants had been trained.

For the path made entirely of bricks there are plenty of good methods of construction, from the most elementary type where courses are laid flat and lengthwise to the complicated "herringbone" and "basket weave" varieties. These last are best reserved for formal layouts. One intermediate type, which is appropriate for a small semiformal garden is where single courses of stretchers laid on edge and crosswise alternate with single stretcher courses laid on edge and lengthwise.

Varied in Tone

It is always best to choose bricks with interesting graduations of tone. Nowadays these are not confined exclusively to really old bricks, but are to be found in modern bricks as well. Happily present-day methods of manufacture have reproduced the rich variations of color which make Tudor and Georgian bricks such things of beauty.

Beige, yellow, gray or ivory bricks are not of much use in garden construction. If such colors are desired, stone or concrete is a better choice. The rôle of bricks in gardens is primarily to supply the variegated reds, warm pinks and rich maroons which are such a delightful complement to the redundant display of nature's greens.

HIGH-GRADE PERFUMES FROM HOLLYWOOD

The odor lasts. Favorites of the stars. Purse-size bottle, beautifully boxed, suitable for Christmas presents—$1.00 postage prepaid. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Odors—Sweet Pea, Je T'Aime, Gardenia, Fleur Charmante, Jasmin

CJ FINNÉ-LTD.

616 N. La Brea Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

My Hobby

Bristol, Eng.

Dear Garden Friends:

There are so many things in gardening I love, that it is difficult to say which part I like best. My chief hobby for the winter season is cultivating violets in a frame. It is to me more than a hobby, it is joy unspeakable to be able to give away bunches of the lovely fragrant violets when there are no other flowers in the garden.

Violets for frames should be purchased in England in September, all suckers removed, and the frame kept open during mild weather. Besides violets I am very interested in rockery plants, collecting and exchanging with friends.

As I write (Nov. 5), all garden lovers are busy preparing their gardens for the winter months. There is something so satisfying in "tucking" the plants up comfortably for their winter sleep, and such joy watching them awaken in the spring.

What a helpful paper our Monitor is, and this new idea of writing about our gardens is delightful. It brings us in touch with garden lovers all over the world, and we learn so much from each other.

Although I enjoy all the Monitor, I must confess that I look forward with keen interest to the Saturday's gardening page. (Mrs.) E. C.

* * *

Frederick, Okla.

Dear Garden Friends:

My joy in gardening was increased wonderfully when by studying I learned the simple steps in propagating many kinds of plants. Whereas before, I seemed never to have enough plants to satisfy my ever growing garden ambitions, now I produce a surplus of my best plants and trade these with my garden friends for other kinds. I find there is no end to the kinds I may collect this way, and it brings many friends and spreads beauty besides.

It is particularly helpful at Christmas time when I have on hand a well selected and carefully tended lot of plants for Christmas gifts to friends, choosing those which are appropriate in each case.

This knowledge also makes it easy to produce a surplus of fine garden blossoms for cut flowers to give away to neighbors, friends, strangers, children and the sick. For I cannot get it out of my head that God intended more flowers to be given away than sold.

Indeed, I could not help thinking this after witnessing the peculiar behavior of two rose gardens, one on either side of my home, when I was a child. One of these gardens, perhaps an acre in size, belonged to a professional man, who made it his absorbing interest during spare hours. Many rare and expensive beauties grew there, and the owner liked nothing better than to show this well kept garden to callers. But he never shared his roses. Not with anybody! His attitude was that of a connoisseur of rare jewels, who takes pride in exhibiting his treasures, but at the same time expects you to keep your hands off while you admire.

And strange to say, this man was always grumbling over trouble with sick plants, or pests, or perverse plants that did not bloom as he expected.

The garden on the other side, with not nearly so many plants in it, belonged to a woman, a home maker, who had little time to give her flowers. Her wealth of roses grew simply at whatever place in the big yard it had pleased her at the moment to plant them. On one side of the house the pink ramblers sprawled lazily over a white picket fence, while white trellises along the rambling old southern porch held a wealth of red and white ramblers. And along the walk to the gate, and scattered in odd corners about the big front yard were many fine old "monthly" roses as she called them.

And how prodigally they yielded their blossoms! She kept her home decorated with cut roses throughout the growing season. Every Sunday she carried a big armful to decorate her church, and she always had plenty for the sick. Then she had a fondness for making brief neighborly calls in the morning, bringing a big bouquet of fresh cut roses as a friendly excuse.

She never let a child caller leave her home without a few bright blossoms clutched in its hands, and not only did I see her give to the grocer boy when he paused to admire but she would often go out and share with passing school children who longingly pressed their eager faces to the cracks in her picket fence near the rose bushes.

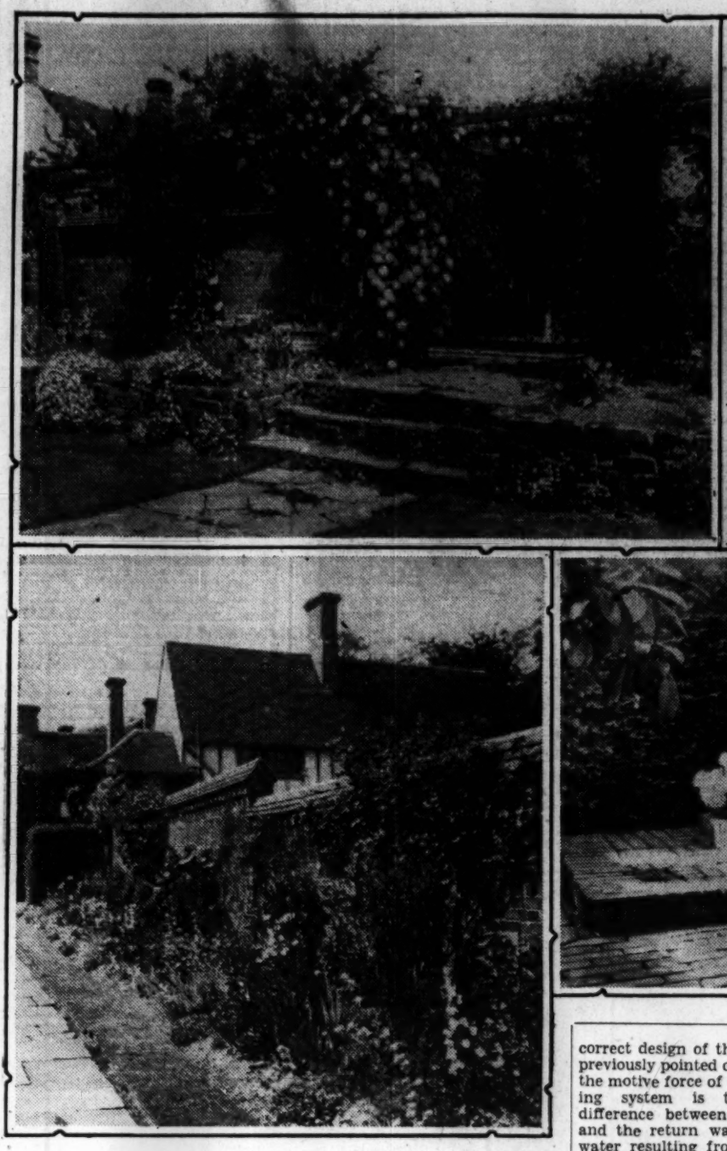
She seemed utterly fearless of ever exhausting her supply in season, nor did I ever hear her grumble over sick plants. But the more she cut and gave away the more extravagantly those plants continued to bloom.

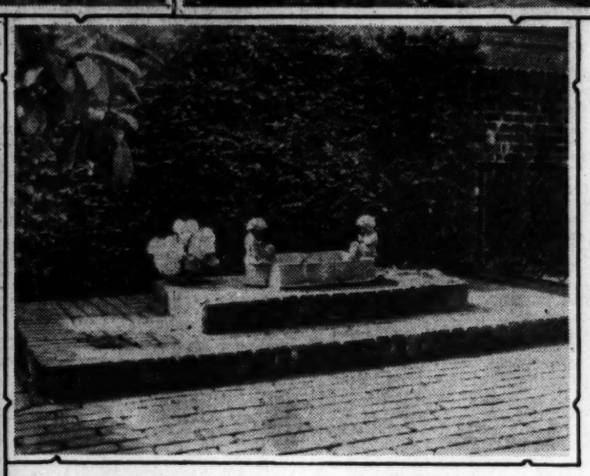
And the two gardens were hardly more than a stone's throw apart. But one had selfishness for a gardener, while the other one had love for a gardener.

And so, in order that my plants may be sure to thrive I always give part of them away.

(Mrs.) A. R. B.

After the ground is thoroughly frozen, plants such as foxglove, Canterbury bell, and sweet Willia should have a light covering. With these three dampness does more harm than does cold. Peach or strawberry baskets make excellent coverings.





© K. Morrison, London

Upper Row (Left)—Four Uses of Brick in English Gardens: the Garden Wall, the Pergola, Steps and the Retaining Wall. Right—Brick Is Used Here In Retaining Wall, Terrace and Paths. Lower Row (Left)—Most Frequent Use of Brick in English Gardens Is for Walls. Notice the Coping Here in Shape of Little Gabled Roof With a Dentil Cornice Underneath. Right—Little Bricked Court With Unusual Setting for Bird Bath. A Study in Colors: the Marine Red of the Brick, the Blue Gray of the Lead Bird Bath, the Background of Green Foliage.

Keeping Warm by Hot Water

II—Fundamentals of Home Heating

By WALLACE F. RAINGER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today, whether or not we are going to build or remodel a house, we may find it interesting and efficient to review the fundamentals of heating, so that we may understand our own present systems better, or the more intelligently choose a system for the house we intend to build. This series of six articles will take up points the householder may like to have on his mental bookshelf of practical information. The writer of these articles is a heating engineer, who has had experience with firms specializing in heating and ventilating.

THERE are, in practice, two media for conveying heat from a boiler to the heat-emitting surface—water and steam. The former is known as a hot-water heating system. In this case the water is heated in a boiler and carried through a circuit of piping to the radiators, there giving up its heat and, being cooled, returning to the boiler to be heated over again. As before stated, heated substances increase in volume, and therefore it follows that a cubic foot of cold water becomes larger on the application of heat, or, due to the expansion, a cubic foot of hot water weighs less than a cubic foot of cold water. It is this difference in weight between the hot water in the flow piping and the cooler water in the return piping that causes the system to circulate (by convection). The greater the difference in temperature between the flow water and the return water, the more active is the movement of water through the piping and radiators.

Expansion Tank

As is well known, water is practically incompressible. Therefore as the water in a hot-water heating system expands (due to being heated), this force must be relieved in order not to build up a high pressure which will cause leaks in the radiators and piping. The most common way of doing this is by providing an expansion tank at the top of the system, above the highest radiator. In filling the system with water, the bottom portion of this tank should be just covered with water. An overflow and vent connection should be provided to out of doors so that if the water in the system should become too hot and increase in volume to a point beyond the limits of the tank, it may still have free vent to relieve the pressure.

In recent years there have been put on the market several "systems" of omitting the expansion tank. These operate by utilizing the city water pressure to keep on the heating system a small pressure and automatically permit water to go to waste when the pressure in the system has increased only a few pounds (due to heating), and permit automatic filling up of the system with water when the pressure has dropped (due to cooling). The amount of water wasted is very slight in proportion to the other uses of water in the average house and means very little in cost. This system is well adapted to the modern styles of home architecture where there is usually no large waste attic space and where the appearance of an expansion tank in a finished room would be objectionable.

One of the great advantages of a hot-water heating system is that in mild weather the temperature of the water going to the radiators can be varied. Indeed, in the spring and fall, the water temperature can be as low as 100 degrees. This just takes the chill out of the air at such seasons, and the radiators are just barely warm to the touch. Lukewarm temperatures permit a very mild heating effect, so that the radiator rarely seems to be throwing out an intense heat. Nevertheless, it is doing its work.

In hot-water heating system practice, radiators are provided with one hand shut-off valve (usually on the hot-water inlet side) and a hand-operated air valve (usually on the opposite side).

The one shut-off valve effectively stops circulation through the radiator, but at the same time permits freedom of expansion and contraction of the water at that particular spot. In cold climates it is advisable to have a minute hole drilled in the seat of the valve, so that just enough circulation may take place, when the radiator is shut off, to prevent freezing.

Reason for Air Valve

The air valve serves an entirely different purpose. Cold water has an appreciable volume of air dissolved in it. As the water is heated, this air is gradually expelled and ususally works its way in bubbles through the water to the expansion tank or the radiators. In the expansion tank it will go out through the vent, but in the radiators it will remain until it is relieved. This is done by opening the air valves until water comes out of them. If this is not done, the radiator will "air bind," and the circulation will be partially or entirely stopped.

As a practical example, notice the boiling of water in an open pot. The air bubbles form on the side of the pot as the water starts to warm up, and as the water becomes warmer, loosen themselves and rise to the surface. Finally, as the water boils, all the bubbles have been driven out. In order for a hot-water heating system to function properly, it must be free of air and completely full of water.

Another important point in the design of a hot-water system is the correct design of the piping. As was previously pointed out in this article, the motive force of this type of heating system is the temperature difference between the flow water and the return water. The flow of water resulting from this temperature difference occurs in accordance with very definite laws of hydraulics, through a knowledge of which the sizes of the various parts of the piping network are calculated so that each radiator may receive its proper and proportionate share of the water. Some of the factors entering into this are the distance horizontally along the piping from the boiler to each radiator and the distance vertically above the boiler of each radiator.

Importance of Careful Plans

For example, a radiator of a given size on the third floor may require a ¾-inch pipe connection and the same radiator on the ground floor may require an 1¼-inch connection, if far from the boiler horizontally, or a 1-inch connection, if relatively close to the boiler. Failure to observe these laws will result in some parts of the building tending to overheat and other parts not to heat at all. Many a hot-water system has been spoiled by disregarding fundamentals in haste. The calculation of this type of piping system is often a long and arduous process, but the neglect thereof may often prove costly to the owner.

A hot-water system takes quite a period of time to heat up because of the fact that there is so much water in the system to be heated. If quick heating is required, a hot-water system should not be used, although its other advantages for the home seem, to the writer, to outweigh this point, and a fuel saving must obviously result from the ability to get heat in small quantities in mild weather.

Usual auxiliary equipment on a hot-water system consists of a thermometer on the boiler to give the temperature of the water leaving the boiler, and an "altitude gauge," which has a pointer set at the proper height, to keep the system full of water and another moving pointer indicating the actual height of water in the system. These two pointers should be kept at the same mark on the dial by the adding of water to the system from time to time as may be necessary.

A hot-water heating system, once cleaned and in operation, should remain full of water at all times, unless the house is left unoccupied for a period of time in cold weather. The water in the system has been practically distilled after a few days of operation and there remains in it nothing to cause rusting or deterioration. On the other hand, the alternate wetting and drying of the interior of the piping and the bringing in of more air with refilling can cause considerable rusting. If the building is to be left unoccupied in cold weather, that is a different story; the system should be emptied of water to prevent it from freezing.

A hot-water heating system is applicable to all climates. It is in most general use in the colder climates; whereas it seems to be overlooked in favor of some types of steam heating in the more temperate and warmer climates, due, no doubt, to the fact that the latter are usually cheaper in first cost. It is applicable to any building less than 50 feet high and to any building that is reasonably compact in shape. It can be used in taller buildings and in large spread-out buildings by the addition of pumps to handle the water, but this does not usually enter into the problems of home heating. A hot-water system can be used with practically any type of boiler, with the use of an oil burner, stoker or similar device; it can be used with brass or extended fin-type radiators, if care is exercised in selecting a type of radiator that has good inside volume and the individual radiators are kept small in size.

As an item of interest, it should be noted that, due to the lower temperature of hot water in a radiator (as against steam), a radiator for a given size room on a hot-water heating system is about one-third larger than on a steam-heating system.

[Next Saturday the subject of steam heating will be discussed by Mr. Rainger.]

A Better Homes 'Library'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BOOK which deserves far more space and comment than we can give it just now, but which we hope to take up in detail later on is "The Better Homes Manual," edited by Blanche Halbert and published at $3 by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Blanche Halbert is research director for the organization, Better Homes, Inc., which sponsors the book.

Here is a veritable library of housing subjects in one 780-page volume. Articles on every possible subject of interest to a person thinking of building or remodeling a home make up the book. Financing, planning, building, finishing, furnishing, and even gardening are included among the fields discussed by specialists in each of these lines.

The articles are short, and essentially direct and practical. Photographs, tables and plans are given freely to illuminate the discussions. Plenty of subtitles and divisons of the material, and an excellent index, make the book what it claims to be—a manual or handbook of practical information.

Among the most educational parts of the book are the two sections headed: "Progress in Improving Housing Conditions" and "Organizations Engaged in Housing and Home-Improvement Work." The first of these sections, after discussing outstanding housing problems, takes up the improving of housing conditions through city planning, zoning, legislation and housing developments. The second section gives a list of governmental and other educational organizations, explaining the purpose and work of each.

There are 22 chapters in this book, each chapter made up of short articles on related subjects. Following each chapter is a list of books and pamphlets for further reading and information. A few of the chapter headings will serve perhaps to tell more about the book than several sentences of comment: The Cost of the House and Methods of Reducing It; The Home Site; Architecture and Architectural Style; Home Lighting; Heating, Ventilation and Humidity; Plumbing; Refrigeration; Wall and Floor Finishes and Coverings; Designing the Home Grounds; Rural Homes.

An earnest home owner or home builder could give himself a fair home study course through a careful reading of this book, especially if he were to follow each subject further through the references given at the ends of chapters.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

Oilcloth Squares

A large square of heavy oilcloth is very useful to spread down in the garden, to pile rubbish upon. Besides being strong and durable, it has the added advantage that it is closely woven so that dust and dirt cannot leak or sift through. And by placing the waterproof side upward, when the rubbish is finally disposed of, the oilcloth is quickly and easily washed off, clean and ready for use again!

Kolkwitzia amabilis is a new shrub from China, and is also known as beauty-bush. In June it is fairly covered with small, weigela-like flowers of light pink. It has attractive foliage, and attains six feet at maturity.

Callicarpa purpurea is a neat shrub, bearing pink flowers which are followed by clusters of violet-colored berries. These berries, which because of their color do not seem real, will add an unusual note to the bouquet of autumn berries.

Save 20% on Fuel Bills

Make your windows and doors weather tight with KEYSTONE Metal Weatherstrips. Keep out the cold, keep in the heat. Use less fuel. Free demonstration.

Keystone Metal Weatherstrip Co.

3 Montfern Ave., near Oak Sq., Brighton
C. E. Cates, Manager Tel. Stadium 4973

Agents for
Lynn Range Oil Burners

Splendid Values at Attractive Prices in Every Department at MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

"Save It By Weaving"
TEXTILE MENDING
Moth Holes, Burns, Cuts and Tears Made Invisible

BEFORE AFTER
Mail Orders Filled
EDWARDS
TAILOR
344 Boylston St., Boston KEN 3120
Opp. Arlington Street Church

Boys and Girls!
Visit Our Toyland
Tune in on WSB at 5:30 p. m. daily
DAVISON-PAXON CO.
ATLANTA Affiliated with MACY'S New York

25¢ Cake
Now 19¢
Colonial Cake

The Ideal Christmas Gift!
Fur Coats and Fur Scarfs
at Special Prices
H. G. Lewis & Co.
ATLANTA

RIVERSIDE
GALVANIZED TANKS

That's the kind of steel tanks that will best resist the corrosive effects of many waters. "Riverside" makes and nationally distributes Galvanized Range Boilers, Galvanized Water Supply Tanks, and others—all thoroughly galvanized inside and out with pure virgin zinc to resist the ravages of time and the elements.

Any reliable master plumbing contractor will gladly quote prices on installing "Riverside" Galvanized Tanks. They are stocked by leading wholesalers of plumbing supplies.

Riverside Boiler Works
Incorporated
Cambridge Mass.

Manufacturers of Oil, Water and Pressure Tanks for the American Home

Listen to the Riverside Parko Pals, Saturday Nights at 6:30, WBZA Boston and WBZ Springfield

Walk-Over

High-Sided Straps

Although the low cut and revealing type of shoe is in vogue—styles affording protection and support are attractively presented.

"TOPAZ" *in Black Calf,* $10.50

Walk-Over Shops
A. H. Howe & Sons Inc
170 Tremont Street Boston 378 Washington Street
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

Toy Land
Fourth Floor
More Toys Than Ever
•
Greater Values
•
Choose Now
J. M. HIGH CO.
ATLANTA

Rich's is Ready for
Christmas
RICH'S INCORPORATED
ATLANTA

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Buying by Weight

By BARROW LYONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ANTIQUES at $5 a pound — beautiful copper water vessels with long, graceful spouts; interesting pitchers with wide, flat bottoms in which liquids can be boiled over an open fire; hand-wrought metal water pails with necks like jugs—that is what one will find if one looks in the right shops along lower Washington Street, at Wall Street's back door.

Washington Street runs parallel to the Hudson River water front, just one block east of the piers to which come the great transatlantic liners. The tenements which crowd its southern end near Battery Park look as though they had been pushed to the river's brink by the soaring skyscrapers of the financial district. There, in the shadow of Broadway, one finds a community consisting largely of people from the Near East—Syrians, Armenians, Arabians and Greeks—and over their shop counters are sold many of the commodities common in their native lands.

The largest and finest selection of old copper vessels noticed in this quarter was in the store of Abraham Sahadi, who came to America 42 years ago from the ancient city of Damascus. His agents there collect these copper vessels from Bedouin families that are always on the move, from city families which are replacing the ancient utensils with more modern equipment, and from small towns and villages. They are shipped in quantities to America.

Bought as Scrap Metal

Since no other value than that of the metal is attached to them in the Near East, they are sold there by the pound as old copper.

Since Mr. Sahadi buys the vessels by the pound he sells them by the pound, despite the fact that often the carvings in the metal are of considerable beauty. If the decorations are meager or crude he may sell them at a slightly lower rate per pound than he does those in which the workmanship is excellent.

Most of them, before being shipped, have been retinned in the eastern fashion, which consists merely of cleaning the copper with alum, heating it, applying tin solder, and then rubbing the melted tin quickly over the copper with a wad of cotton while the vessel is still hot enough to keep the solder liquid. In most cases, however, the tin is not shiny, but has acquired a mellow patina, which gives a charming, dull surface. It can, of course, easily be shined, or can be removed by heating the copper very hot and wiping it off.

The workmanship of these pieces is the usual handicraft found in the shop of the village coppersmith throughout the East They are handbeaten and hand-welded. Approximately the same type of craftsmanship which was displayed in Biblical times was repeated in the manufacture of these vessels, and many of the shapes are equally as ancient.

Of Little Age or Much—Who Knows?

There is no guarantee as to the age of any piece. Some may be no more than 25 or 30 years old. Upon some have been found dates which indicate they are well over 100 years of age. But the coppersmith is rapidly disappearing. Machine-made utensils are much cheaper than those he can turn out, and the vessels are becoming harder and harder to obtain.

Most of the decorations are cut into the metal with sharp tools. They are of the conventional Muhammadan type—geometric designs, verses from the Koran, aphorisms in decorative Moslem characters—varying in beauty with the skill of the artist. One will find in the collection virtually all forms ordinarily ussed in an Arab household.

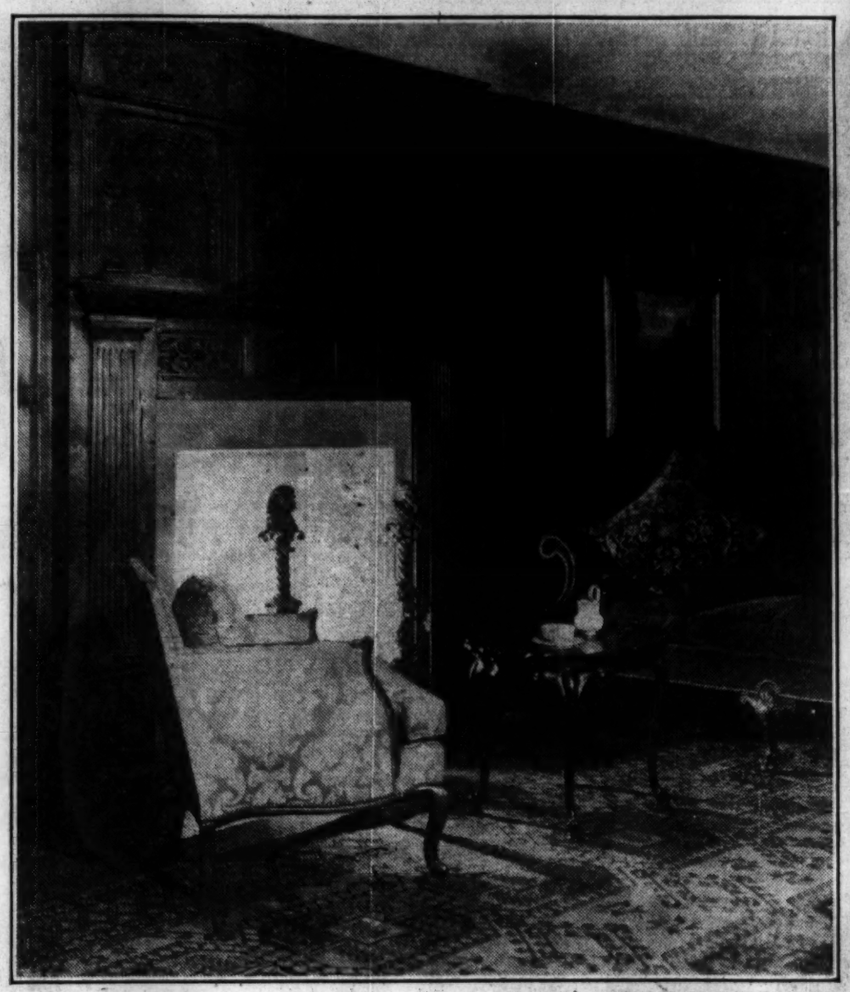
Perhaps one of the most decorative types is the large mansaf—a deep, circular tray two feet to a yard in diameter, with a curving flair to the edge. In this is placed boiled rice or crushed wheat, and on top of that an entire boiled sheep or lamb with gravy. The family and guests sit cross-legged upon the floor around the feast and dip in with their hands. A mansaf, however, inscribed with Arabian decorations, the surface smoothed by the use of years, makes a splendid wall decoration.

There are some fine shapes among the ibriks, which are long-spouted pitchers used to pour water upon the hands, arms and legs in washing before and after eating. Beneath the ibrik there usually is a graceful tusht, or bowl, to catch the water after it runs off the body in washing. There are engraved metal plates—metal because the Bedouin, who is constantly upon the move, would break many earthenware plates in packing and transporting them constantly.

The tanjorah, or milking pail, with sides sloping inward slightly, is a splendid decorative piece for a table. The term "handsome" might appropriately be applied to one of these, finely decorated, filled with a large bouquet of marigolds or dahlias. The smaller tassi, or dipping bowl, would make an excellent companion piece.

Hanging upon the wall from its hand-made chain, a sotle, or metal water jug, would grace any room in which hand-wrought things would be in keeping. Some of the shapes of these vessels display a purer taste for well-balanced symmetry than many of the more elaborate pieces of Oriental metal work. Even the prosaic matabaiah, or metal lunch kit, shows a sense of design that certainly is not to be found in an Occidental machine-made lunch-box. The matabaiah consists of a medium-sized bowl with another slightly smaller bowl inverted upon it. The two are held together with clasps and pins, and hung from a handle by which they are carried by the worker.

Although one takes his chance as to the antiquity of a purchase, one takes no chance upon the workmanship. All is obviously handicraft work, fashioned with a view to both service and beauty—all for sale at the price of $5 the pound.



By courtesy Paine Furniture Co., Boston

SUGGESTIONS OF ANCESTRAL OCCUPANCY LEND ADDED ATTRACTION TO THIS COMFORTABLE SCENE

A rich and hospitable fireside arrangement has old English paneling as a background and an Oriental rug of generous dimensions covering the floor. The mahogany armchair has a covering of gold damask, while the Chippendale settee is luxuriously cushioned with moss-green velvet.

them if you will, or should you prefer the softer neutral shades these can be made a background for the varied tones of the most charming little cottage home in the world.

An Artist's Kitchen

New York

THE kitchen may be as decorative and colorful as any other room in the home. We all know about, and most of us use, colored enamel pots and pans. We have small hanging shelves with bright bits of china and bric-a-brac, and little pots of flowers and hanging bowls of ivy, but how many have ventured to use a deep greenish blue and bricky red combination for the kitchen?

A well-known painter, living in one of the remodeled old houses in Washington Square in New York City, has used these colors in the oddly shaped combination kitchen and dining nook. The result is so unusual that guests find almost as much pleasure in this room as they do in his beautiful canvases. Here, where afternoon lunch and late suppers are served to guests, only a short time ago was a corner kept screened from sight because of its ugliness.

The wainscoting, which extends to about the height of the sink, is painted the brick red, and is marked off with black lines to look like a brick wall. When facing the black iron gas stove, one is hardly aware of its presence at all, for it seems to blend into a silhouette of a New York sky line painted on the wall. This is done in black against the greenish blue which extends to within 1½ feet of the ceiling.

The frieze and ceiling are a creamy white, and along the frieze there is a silhouetted procession of amusing creatures. There is Tom, the black Scottie, looking as if he were out for a trot in the park; other figures are a family of geese varying in sizes from father to baby; a big, black crow, and a woodpecker perched on a twig.

Shelves extend from above the sink, around a jut in the wall, and over the ice box. Below these are more shelves for cooking utensils and all unsightly kitchen necessities, which are hidden from view by shirred chintz curtains of quaint design, combining all the colors used elsewhere.

Above the wainscoting on all three walls of the dining nook there are etchings which are hung closely in three rows. The one window opens into an air shaft in a corner of the room. A pot of geraniums has been painted on the glass, so that it seems to be sitting right on the window sill.

The furniture consists of an antique table and set of chairs, over which there hangs a light with a plain parchment shade. Old-time dishes and glassware are on the open shelves—pink and copper lusterware, pieces of Sandwich glass, some very old bowls and similar things.

Scarves for the Home

EACH season sees subtle changes in the mode for scarves used about the home. The vogue for fine woods and for marble- and tile-topped tables has tended, indeed, to banish the scarf. But there is the dining table, chest, dressing table, console and piano that each require something in the way of a fabric to dress them up a little.

The visit to a model home nicely illustrates what is now being used in the way of scarves. In the living room, a small square of tapestry served as a mat between a table lamp and the table top. Any of the brocades, heavy drapery materials or pillow fabrics, that either contrast or match are suitable for this type of "square." It is usually faced to make a double thickness and may, or may not, be edged with gimp or metal braid.

In the formal dining room, with heavy Renaissance type of furniture, the long stringers on both the long oblong table and buffet were made of crewel cloth in a khaki shade. This proved to be surprisingly mellow in effect, especially as it was thickly embroidered in wool of vivid colors. The pattern was a conventional flower design in allover effect. These tan scarfs measured about eighteen inches wide, and were long enough to hang six inches below the top, at each end.

In the adjoining breakfast room dainty filet stringers were used both on table and buffet, a fringe finishing the ends. These scarves were similar in dimension to those in the dining room. Filet comes ready-made in Chinese and Russian patterns and can be cleverly simulated in darned net. For this purpose net with a large block mesh was chosen.

In the bedrooms more variety in scarves was seen. In a boy's room, natural toned Irish linen was used with embroidery and hemstitching in self color. Those on chests and bureau harmonized nicely with a bedspread of natural colored monk's cloth with a touch of bright colored embroidery outlined in black. In a girl's room dainty organdie scarves of pastel blue were machine embroidered in white. These come ready-made in a charming choice of colors and sizes, so table tops and "vanities" may also be covered, sets of two or three being obtainable.

Another vogue in scarves is an Oriental one. This consists of using parts of so-called Chinese mandarin coats! Thus for draping a piano, the gayly embroidered "sleeve" may be selected—a band or a square The background is usually black silk with heavy embroidery in vivid blues, yellow, green and crimson. Pongee "squares" hand-blocked in batik style may be had for table tops. These harmonize attractively with peasant style furniture.

Then there is the scarf of oilcloth, desirable for the patio, sunroom and breakfast-nook, where a simple but smart effect is desired. Here it usually contrasts sharply with the painted furniture Thus black oilcloth is used with lemon tone, or a crimson stringer with black lacquer.

To Match the Color in Every Room

fasten up the small wall decorations pictures draperies etc. with

DECORATIVE MOORE PUSH-PINS

4 Sizes, 4 Colors No hammer needed

10¢ blocks everywhere

MOORE PUSH-PIN CO. Philadelphia

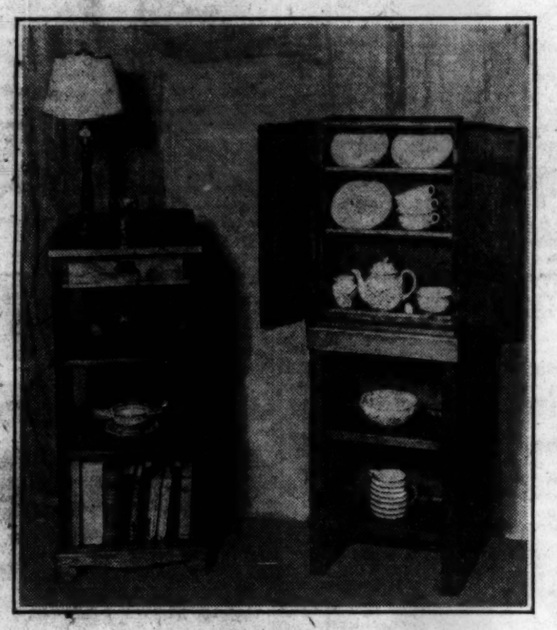
Lloyd's Wallpapers

A wealth of new, exclusive designs, in a multitude of harmonious color combinations, is found in late importations of Lloyd's Quality Wallpapers.

You are cordially invited to see this display at the Lloyd Showrooms.

W. H. S. *Lloyd* CO., INC.

420 Boylston Street, Boston
48 West 48th Street
New York City



The small-scale living-room stand and dining-alcove dresser here pictured are typical of the attractive furniture forms which are offered in variety for those who dwell in small quarters. Sold in unfinished state, they are intended to be stained in the desired bright or dull tone, after that being easily kept in condition with wax polish

Stained Furniture for the Small Home

London

TO MEET the need for furnishings on a scale suitable for the small house, many things have been tried more or less successfully. Painted furniture, for instance, has been much in demand, but the new stained sort seems nearer the ideal.

There is a homeliness and intimacy about the little stained chairs and tables, due largely to the careful consideration given to every detail, that is very delightful. Fine white wood is chosen for the framework, and the staining draws out the grain of the wood. Tones of orange, blue, green, scarlet, and attractive shades of brown are achieved. Unlike paint, the staining does not obliterate the grain of the wood, but adds a soft depth of color unachievable with paint.

To preserve the surface and mellow the effect, a rub-over from time to time with beeswax and turpentine is all that is necessary. The great advantage with stained furniture is that there is no paint or enamel to get chipped and shabby looking, and marks do not show up as they do on paint.

Some of the most charming of these specialties are the small two-decker tables, little box seats suitable for a small hall or to hold wood blocks by the fireplace, and the high back, rush bottomed chairs. These can be stained in colors to suit a particular scheme.

The little dresser shown in the illustration is a typical small piece. It is of brown stained wood, and can be used in house or flat where space saving is important, either as an object of utility or for ornament. Its miniature lines are extremely attractive for decorative purposes. Each small piece is the work of an artist, is well finished, and is made on modern lines without moldings.

A week-end cottage perhaps has Old World and comfortable, beamed rooms to which you wish to add a fresh note of modernity. Consider how delightful these rooms can be made to look if you decide to use stain wood furnishings. Your favorite color scheme can be carried out in

A Gift Suggestion

Solid Mahogany End Table

4-piece swirl top, fluted legs. Top 14"x23". Height 24½". A real value at

$9.50

Mail orders filled. Ask for Catalogue of Colonial pieces.

HOWARD L. PRIOR

Furniture—Rugs—Draperies

27 HAYMARKET SQUARE, BOSTON

2nd Floor Capitol 2328

Duncan Phyfe Coffee Table

(Reproduction)

Solid Mahogany, fluted pedestal and legs, brass claw feet.

SPECIAL

$10.75

Mail Orders Filled

Betsy Ross Galleries

1789 Mass. Ave., Lexington, Mass.

Telephone COMmonwalth 1512

Albert D. Howlett Company

Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing

110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Things of Beauty

Old English Furniture

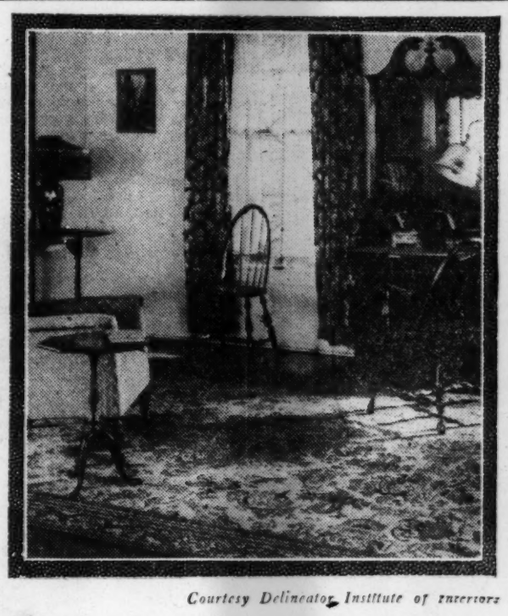
Until recent times the possession of pieces of furniture with the unique appearance created by the genius of Chippendale, Heppiewhite, Adam or Sheraton was the monopoly of the rich or of the extravagant lover of rare things. Today, with the skill and arduous training of our gifted workmen, the expert selection of materials and the care given to design and detail, you can buy copies of the old pieces so faithful in execution that even experts might be confused. Prices are as low as those charged for modern pieces of good make. Large or small orders executed to any part of the world. State your requirements.

PHOTOS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.
SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

B. JONZEN & CO., LTD.

118/122 Holborn, London, E. C. 1, England

Heppiewhite Mahogany Chair covered with old damask—
Single Chairs £6. 5.–
Arm Chairs £7.10.–
Set of six singles and two arms £50.–.



Courtesy Delineator Institute of interiors

Quality Is the Keynote of Whittall Rug Beauty

Behind the charm you admire in Whittall rugs, there is a quality which guarantees long service. Only the finest imported wools are used. These are dyed with colors that are as enduring as they are beautiful. The result is that Whittall loveliness lasts for years and years.

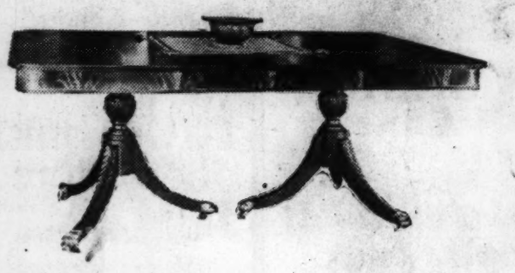
Whittall rug weavers have a palette of 6,000 standard colors from which to choose. No wonder they can product amazing color effects in Anglo Persian rugs as well as in the lustre finished Anglo Aleppo, Anglo Ramadan and Anglo Assyrian. So extensive is the range of Whittall colors and designs, an appropriate rug may be selected to match the decorative effect of any room.

In homes where beauty is appreciated and economy must be considered, Whittall rugs find a cordial welcome. For they bring all the beauty of imported rugs at prices that suit the average income.

See the Whittall display at your local dealer's.

WHITTALL RUGS

M. J. WHITTALL ASSOCIATES LTD., WORCESTER, MASS.
ORIGINATORS OF THE FAMOUS ANGLO PERSIAN QUALITY



The Trend of the Times

calls for a reduction in every commodity. In accordance with this trend and through a voluntary reduction in the wages of our skilled craftsmen, we are glad to say that we are able to give the same service, high standards of workmanship and materials at a reduction of from 15% to 20%.

We have also marked our stock items down **33 1-3% and over,** which gives one an opportunity to have furniture of the best for even less than that of inferior quality. We suggest that you visit our display rooms and see what we have to offer at these reductions.

FRANCIS H. BACON CO.

Furniture—Draperies—Interior Decorations

284 DARTMOUTH STREET, BOSTON

New York Auctions

New York

An important sale of American furniture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with contemporary decorations, will be held at the National Art Gallery, Hotel Plaza, on the afternoons of Dec. 3, 4 and 5. Three consignors are represented in this sale, King Hooper Mansion at Marblehead, Hyman Kaufman and Herbert Lawton, both of Boston. Mr. Lawton's portion of the sale consists of an excellent collection of fine silver. Exhibition is from Sunday, Nov. 29, to the end of the sale.

English roundabout chairs, comprising the finest American collection, are included in the Thomas B. Clarke sale, to be held at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, Dec. 2 to 5. Other furniture and decorations of the 18th century will be included. The exhibition lasts from Nov. 28 to the time of the sale.

Many of the chairs mentioned are of a Chippendale style with elaborately pierced and carved splats. One example has three splats above the roundabout rail, while two are in the space between the rail and the seat. No chairs of such type are known to have been made in America.

Harry M. Staley
INTERIOR DECORATOR

Announces

THAT HE IS NOW ASSOCIATED WITH

The Myles Standish Galleries

BAY STATE RD. AT BEACON ST.
BOSTON KENMORE 5058

Distinctive Windows

A distinctive window arrangement begins with glass curtains of Nu-Tone Marquisette. This material is a lovely neutral tone that harmonizes with any decorative scheme.

It is cobweb sheer, lustrous as sunshine on dancing water . . . hangs in graceful folds . . . launders like a linen hankerchief.

You'll like the way it gives a new atmosphere of beauty and refinement to the room. We're sure you'll want to use it throughout the house.

MARTIN MANUFACTURING CO.
Boston, Mass., West Newton P. O.

ECHO BRIDGE CURTAINS

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

Just send your name and address—we will mail a generous sample of this Echo Bridge curtain material, also a folder showing different designs. You can take the sample and match it in your local stores.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Emperor Gold

A Review by G. D. H. COLE

America Weighs Her Gold, by James Harvey Rogers. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50. London: Oxford University Press.

IN THE middle of last summer, the United States and France held between them more than 60 per cent of the total world stock of monetary gold. The United States had more than twice as much gold as France, France nearly three times as much as England, and England between two and three times as much as Germany. Since then England has lost a good deal more, and been driven off the gold standard in order to save what is left; and, more recently still, France has further added to her already large stock by drawing heavily on the still larger stock of the United States. At the present rate, it will not take many years for the entire gold stock of the world, except such remnants as other countries detain by force in the vaults of their central banks, to silt up in France and in the United States.

The reasons why this happens are simple enough, though they are not quite the same in the two cases. France takes gold because, having huge balances lodged abroad in the banks of the leading financial centers, she is gradually bringing her money home again in a solid form. There was a "flight from the franc" during the years when the French currency was inflated; and now that the franc is again the safest money in the world, French balances are flying for safety back to their native land. This is not the whole explanation, as we shall see; but it is a large part of the explanation.

In the case of the United States, the reason is simpler still. America has become, during the past two decades, a great creditor country. She is owed large sums for war debts and for her big investment of private capital overseas. Moreover, she exports a good deal more merchandise than she imports, owing mainly to her high tariff on imported manufactures. This means that her debtors cannot pay her their debts in goods; for the tariff keeps them out. They must therefore pay in gold—unless the citizens of the United States adopt some other way of helping them out.

There is only one other way—for Americans to lend to the rest of the world, in overseas capital investments, or to leave in the banks of the rest of the world, as short-term loans, the balances they are owed. In some years they have done this, and so squared the account. But for the past three years at least they have not—first because it was more profitable to keep their money in America during the boom, and latterly because there has been too little confidence to encourage foreign loans or investments. So gold has been silting up in the United States, until the French and Swiss and Dutch caused it to flow out again by taking home some of the short-term money they had been keeping in dollars—while dollars still looked thoroughly safe. And now it has been flowing mainly to the other country, besides the United States, which has already too much gold.

This is the situation which Professor Rogers sets out to study in his book. It is well worth studying; for under the world's monetary system the supply of currency and credit in each country depends mainly on its stock of gold. This, however, ceases to be true when a country has so much gold that it cannot effectively use it all; for then the central bank can simply lock up some of the gold in its cellars, and not use it at all. When this happens, as it did in the United States some time ago, the price level ceases to be governed automatically by the supply of gold, and comes to be "managed" by the central banks, or to depend on forces in the economic system which even the banks are unable to control.

But, under the gold standard, countries which have too little, or only just enough, gold are not in a position to "manage" their price levels or their supply of currency and credit. They have to follow whatever is done in the countries which have an abundant gold stock. England, for example, while she kept to the gold standard, could not let her prices rise above, or her interest rates fall below, those of the United States of America without fear of losing gold, and so having to contract credit and employment. England was then at the mercy of economic happenings in the United States and France—the more so because there were big sterling balances held by French and American banks in London, and liable to sudden withdrawal, such as occurred last summer, with disastrous effects on the British financial and economic system.

Professor Rogers shows that, under post-war conditions, the gold standard has been working very badly indeed, because the world's economic equilibrium is upset by war debts, reparations, overseas investments on a huge scale, and tariffs—especially the American tariff. Instead of flowing freely to and fro, the gold of the world tends all to flow one way. But Professor Rogers seems to think the world is so conservative that it will put up with anything from the gold standard rather than give it up. Probably that is still the mood of France and America, which have not yet suffered much damage from it. But Great Britain has been driven off gold by sheer necessity, and a number of other countries have already gone the same way. The effect will be that these countries will owe America still more in goods and in their own currencies than before; and the burden of debts to America will become more unbearable than ever. But, on the other hand, Americans will be asking more, in foreign money; for the goods they want to export; and this is likely to hit the American export trade very hard indeed. America has plenty of gold; but that will not avail to make her prosperous if the rest of the world decides it has had enough of the gold standard, and works out a new international currency standard for itself.

Professor Rogers gives, on the whole, an excellent description of the facts; but he is not very helpful about what ought to be done. He is not against the American tariff, and shows conclusively that the citizens of the United States cannot expect other countries to pay their debts unless they are allowed to pay in goods. He agrees that the British debt to the United States ought to be scaled down; but he is apparently opposed even to the scaling down of other debts, though Europe will certainly collapse under their weight unless this is done. And he is evidently afraid of thinking in terms of any constructive alternative to the gold standard.

His book therefore ends tamely, after a dramatic opening which seems to promise great things. It leaves one with a feeling that the author, after stating the absurdities of the present world position in the most startling terms, took fright at his own logic and ran rapidly away. But perhaps he had the attitude of the American public, rather than the fear of his own logic, in his mind's eye. For certainly American public opinion has still by no means understood how serious the economic position of Europe really is.

Portrait by Dorothea C. Parrot

FRANK H. SIMONDS

Author of "Can Europe Keep the Peace?" to Be Published by Harper Dec. 1.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Thanks to Mr. Shaw

ONE of the things we are thankful for is that we never became involved in a controversy with Mr. G. Bernard Shaw . . . No one has ever done that and won . . . Though many have done it and won no little publicity . . . Perhaps not unintentionally.

Mr. Gordon Craig cannot be charged with seeking to capitalize his quarrel with Mr. Shaw . . . No doubt his protest against the publication of the Terry-Shaw letters was sincere . . . But Mr. Shaw now quotes Mr. Craig as saying, in a letter written more than a year ago: "I will not stand in the way and you may rest assured that having said this I shall stick to it; and when the book containing my mother's and your letters is published you can rely on me not to write about it in the papers or give interviews" . . . In an interview with Mr. G. W. Bishop in The Observer of London, Mr. Shaw replies to the attack in Mr. Craig's "Ellen Terry and Her Secret Self":

"Craig flew away from the nest the moment his wings were fully fledged; and he saw very little of his mother afterwards. And he was perfectly right. He had to save his soul alive. Make no mistake about it: Ellen Terry, with all her charm and essential amiability, was an impetuous, overwhelming, absorbing personality. She could sweep a thousand people away in a big theater; so you can imagine what she could do with a sensitive boy in a small house. It was not until he had put the seas between them that he himself developed an impetuous and charming personality. . . .

* * *

"You see, in letting that correspondence of mine with Ellen Terry be published, I made a revelation of the side of her that he suffered from; and for that he will never forgive me. . . . To many people I am a repellent person with an odious character. One of my professions is the profession of critic, a sort of literary gangster whose business it is to put my victims on the spot; and the more skillfully and accurately I do it the less they like it. Mr. Craig is under no obligation to like me. His mother did not like me at first: quite the contrary. And then, consider Mr. Craig's very odd profession: he has presented himself to the world, and to some extent conquered it, in the capacity of a Thwarted Genius. . . .

"But do not get virtuously indignant: his consent was extorted by circumstances, and his heart was not in his promise. I do not blame him, for I knew my man; and my object in refusing to allow my letters to be published without his assent was to make it impossible for him to attack his sister and denounce the publication of the letters as an outrage without putting himself hopelessly in the wrong. I guessed that he would be unable to resist doing it; and I guessed right. But I shall not pretend to mount the moral high horse at his expense; for he was not on the spot, and does not know what really happened. . . ."

* * *

If ever there was anybody who could have got the better of Mr. Shaw, it probably was the late Frank Harris . . . And if, when he wrote his Shaw biography, he did not actually come off first best, at least he gave his subject some uneasy moments, as is revealed in the prefaces to "Bernard Shaw: An Unauthorized Biography Based on First Hand Information, with a Postscript by Mr. Shaw" . . . It has just been published in America by Simon & Schuster . . . The manuscript was completed and the first proofs read by Mr. Harris before he passed away last August . . . Final proofs were subsequently read and edited by Mr. Shaw . . . The book therefore has the appeal of biography and autobiography, with the added zest of mutual estimates by these two literary figures.

Mr. Shaw never has been fond of giving away his clever phrases . . . the letters to Harris which appear in the prefacing "Credentials" show how he held the biographer to his task . . . "You really are a daisy," he writes. "You put six questions to me, the answers to which would be the book" . . . "What a chap you are! You can of course compile a life of me as half a dozen other people have done—the sort of life that can be published while all the parties are still alive. Something, at best, like Morley's Life of Gladstone . . . Unless it is a Morley-Gladstone Who's Who job I will say that I have every possible objection . . ." "An American firm is advertising your biography as being authorized and as containing 15,000 words by me. I have written to them to say that no biography of me except Henderson's is authorized, and that yours is specially deprecated. And if you publish a word of mine I'll have the law on you. I am not going to write your book for you . . ."

* * *

Harris's book on Shaw is very Harrisian . . . Which will be enough to warn off many readers . . . Harris, anything but a Puritan, acutely describes Shaw as "a Puritan rebel who insulted his times and got well paid for it" . . . And Shaw describes Harris as "a man of splendid visions, unreasonable expectations and fierce appetites which he was unable to relate to anything except romantic literature, and especially to the impetuous rhetoric of Shakespeare. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that he ultimately quarreled with everybody but Shakespeare; and this book contains several attempts to quarrel with me. But I bear no malice, as he is at bottom trying to quarrel with a scheme of things in which fellows like me crawl between earth and heaven and snatch little successes in which there is no sort of justice and fundamentally no reality."

As you have surmised by now, another thing we have to be thankful for is that Mr. Shaw, who is so chary of literary or journalistic almsgiving, has so kindly supplied us with a Thanksgiving Week column.

Dante, Retranslated

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri, translated by Jefferson Butler Fletcher. New York: Macmillan. $5.

RESISTING the temptation to write about the "Divine Comedy," we must limit ourselves to a brief notice of Professor Fletcher's translation of the poem—a different thing. Yet not so different as some other renderings of Dante—Cary's celebrated version, for example. Cary was reared in the full Miltonic tradition of the late eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth, when the prestige of "Paradise Lost" was at its height. The term "blank verse," as distinct from "dramatic" or Shakespearean verse, was still practically equivalent to Miltonic verse, for Thomson, Cowper and other eighteenth-century poets who adopted this medium were consciously following Milton; he was Wordsworth's master; and even Keats abandoned "Hyperion," finding it too Miltonic. When, then, Cary undertook—first of all Englishmen—to render the "Comedy" (or "Vision" as he called it) into English verse, the only meter which, he thought, had the prestige and power to rise to the height of Dante's great argument was blank verse.

The fundamental difficulty is that the medium is totally un-Italian, totally un-Dantesque. Such poetic quality as Cary's version possesses derives from Milton, not Dante. A prose rendering would have conveyed the argument as well or even better; and, lacking music altogether, would at any rate not have substituted an alien and inappropriate music. Prose versions there have been aplenty; and other versions in blank verse, notwithstanding the severe lesson that might have been learned from Cary. And there have been efforts to reproduce the original metrical form of the "Comedy."

No English poet, save perhaps Shelley, and even then in one poem that is a compromise and in another left unfinished, has successfully transplanted terza rima from its native soil. This is not the place to ask why or attempt to find an answer. The fact remains. And if it has proved difficult or impossible to acclimatize the meter in English, it is doubly difficult to render Dante's condensed and pregnant matter and his exquisite and subtle music. The attempt has been made various times, occasionally with wonderful success in translating a brief passage, but never successfully at any considerable length.

Knowing all this, Mr. Fletcher has elected to follow a compromise. He retains Dante's tercets, as did Longfellow; they are essential, the metrical unit of the poem. But unlike Longfellow, whose tercets are unrhymed, he retains rhyme in part. The first and third lines of Mr. Fletcher's version rhyme; he has sacrificed the rhyming-word in the middle line which in the original is caught up in the first and third lines of the following tercet, thus producing the linked sweetness of the original. To an ear accustomed to the characteristic interwoven melody of the Italian this is a heavy loss; but not so heavy as is the loss in the blank verse or some stanzaic form. English is a language poor in rhymes as compared with Italian; to abandon the hopeless quest of rhymes for every line is greatly to lighten the translator's difficult task, and he is not so frequently forced to depart from Dante's sense in order to achieve the necessary rhyme. One has only to compare Mr. Fletcher's results with Mr. Lockert's to realize the advantages of the former's compromise. There is real poetic feeling evident throughout Mr. Fletcher's version. His resourcefulness enables him to cope with many and extreme difficulties. He is faithful to the poet's sense and surprisingly often to his very words. And something at least of the intricate music remains, albeit a far-off echo, as even the best translation must be.

Mr. Fletcher has refrained from burdening his version with notes. With Professor Grandgent's edition of the Italian text at hand the loss is bearable, yet we cannot but regret that in this volume we are deprived of the benefit of the translator's erudition. Thirteen excellent, though small, reproductions of Botticelli's drawings grace the text; and the frontispiece is Domenico di Francesco's portrait of Dante in Santa Maria's Duomo. S. C. C.

The Future of Japan

The Japanese Population Problem: The Coming Crisis, by W. R. Crocker. London: George Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d.

MR. CROCKER'S study of the Japanese population problem was written for the general reader, and he has succeeded in making it eminently interesting. His book contains, indeed, a lucid analysis of the social and economic tendencies which may be expected to stave off the impending crisis brought about by the ever-growing pressure of population in what is already one of the most densely populated parts of the world. Nor does Mr. Crocker omit to discourse with knowledge and insight on the great charm of the Japanese civilization, which gives the European student "a feeling of unexpectedness and sheer delight. The beauty of its art, its old and tested wisdom, and its exquisite refinements of social intercourse came upon him as Discovery itself!" Mr. Crocker's enthusiasm is as sincere as his erudition is thorough.

The achievements of the Washington Conference in pacifying the Pacific are not so generally acknowledged as they ought to be. By agreeing not to improve her fortifications at Hong Kong and by withdrawing to Singapore, Great Britain clearly showed an intention to reassure Japan. The United States, by agreeing not to improve her fortifications in the Philippines or Guam, likewise withdrew to a distance too great for offensive operations in the Far Eastern seas. There is today, as Mr. Crocker rightly points out, no vital issue involved in the international relations in the Pacific which may conceivably justify the fear of a coming clash of arms between any of the three great Pacific powers. But the question naturally arises whether the growing pressure of numbers in Japan may not within the next 50 years cause a situation which, though not perhaps inevitably leading to war, may be likely to become an issue of first-class importance in international affairs.

This is undoubtedly an important problem and it is idle to say that the anxiety of political students is wholly unfounded. Mr. Crocker wrote his book before the results of the last quinquennial census were known, but his general conclusion that in spite of the many factors operating to accelerate a decline in the population of Japan, a large annual increment is to be expected at least within the next generation, seems to be amply confirmed by recently published figures.

Agriculture alone, as Mr. Crocker proves by a convincing array of figures, cannot be expected to provide the food needed for 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 additional individuals within the next generation. Japan has already reached the point where a given yield from the soil is demanding more effort to extract it. The effects of diminishing returns have so far been circumvented by the spread of sericulture. But how long will the United States continue to absorb 90 per cent of Japan's raw silk exports, and can Japan, anyway, rely on one country to save her agriculture and with it her whole social structure from collapse. No more can Japan's ambitious program of industrialization be expected to afford a solution at a time when foreign markets are scarce and when the rising tide of nationalism in both China and India threatens to eliminate the foreign merchant altogether. There is, in addition, Japan's poverty in iron ores and in coal to be considered.

Can emigration relieve the pressure? For Japan's problem of overpopulation will remain acute only for a time: signs are not wanting even today which point to a steady diminution in numbers once the critical period has passed. So far as internal emigration is concerned, Mr. Crocker appears to be perhaps unduly pessimistic about the capacity of Hokkaido, the northernmost island of Japan, to absorb a large number of Japanese immigrants. The Japanese authorities are apparently convinced of the possibility of populating the undeveloped land of that climatically rather forbidding island. But it is right that Mr. Crocker should have raised the issue whether it is possible to allow Japan, by international action, to secure for its emigrants parts of the island of Borneo and some at least of the less populated Pacific islands. The example of Brazil has shown that Japanese are capable of adapting themselves to the tropics. If an outlet for Japan's population has to be secured in the not remote future, the proposals of so serious a student as Mr. Crocker deserve earnest consideration. D. M.

Sigi, of the House of Bondy

Bondy, Jr., by Ludwig Hatvany. New York: Knopf. $3.

THE evolution of a great Jewish financial dynasty is in general the subject of Baron Hatvany's "Bondy, Jr."; more particularly it is the evolution of a single individual in that family, who like all their race were men without a country, into a patriot; into one who felt felt himself first a Hungarian, and only second a Jew.

This is a realistic novel. The warts and the moles, the absurdities and vulgarities of its people are not omitted or disguised. In public this Jewish family of Budapest in the mid-nineteenth century suffered the distaste of their Gentile neighbors, but compelled recognition by their control of the Bourse. In private they lived a vehement, noisy life, abounding in family affection, but threaded with hurt pride and secret devices for self-advancement. They were both loyal and quarrelsome; they made huge public gifts and practiced daily drudging economies.

The house of Bondy traced its beginning to Simon, who when the Jews were given surnames by decree of Emperor Joseph acquired the cognomen of Bondy. In 1790 Simon Bondy left his native Moravia to peddle his way through Hungary, and thus he came to the town of Miskolcz. There he put the money that he inherited from his father-in-law to work in loans on the farmers' crops. He had sons and daughters who scattered to the chief cities of Austria, Germany and Italy. All the sons and son-in-laws did business for old Simon Bondy at home in Miskolcz, and the profits of the usurer in wool and grain quietly and secretly grew great.

In turn Simon's son Max conducted the home office after his father's methods, but the conservative Max had a son Hermann who was a progressive and a contriver of new ways. Hermann spoke German rather than Yiddish, he threw over the ancient ceremonies of eating and drinking, he traded as well as lent money. His boldness was a talisman of success, and Hermann Bondy became a millionaire. He married a girl with a dowry, and had children, the youngest of them a son called Sigi. Sigi is Bondy, Jr., and the greater part of the story is his.

In Sigi a longing for some kind of self-expression through art was united with a love of business. Sometimes art and business were at war in him, but business usually won, as it did when he substituted for a poem he would have written to the little music teacher he loved a free advertisement of her lessons. After all, money, the manipulation of figures, refreshed him as nothing else could. But Sigi now was the progressive and his father the conservative, and at the end of the story, when Hermann's mantle is to fall upon Sigi, it will be worn with a difference. Sigi is determined to grow wheat, not simply juggle with it on the Bourse. In his patriotic vision of Hungary, so dear to his Magyar—no longer Jewish—heart, he sees her wide fields waving with maximum crops.

Ludwig Hatvany has told this Jewish family history with a lavish expenditure of detail, with fervor, and with humor that is four-fifths sympathy. He is at his best in crowded, half-bitter, half-tender scenes like the wedding supper of Hermann and Regine, or the memorable Sunday excursion when Hermann forcibly took his family in hand and commanded them to be happy. As for Sigi, he is credible; his trials and struggles, however fleeting and absurdly boyish, are genuine and in a sense universal.

A Little Knowledge . . .

A History of Surnames of the British Isles, by C. L'Estrange Ewen. London: Kegan Paul. 25s. net.

READERS of Thomas Hardy remember the havoc which a small genealogical hint played in the life of old Durbeyfield, in "Tess." Against this tragic case we must, in the interest of impartiality, place the comical one of the lady of the name of Mason who sincerely believed she was descended from Mnason of the New Testament (Acts 21: 16). These were victims of the "romance" of surnames, for which Mr. Ewen has the critic's scorn. Names for him have no romance—whatever he may mean by this abused word—but are merely subjects for prosaic inquiry in the interest of philologists, genealogists and historians. Yet we notice to Mr. Ewen's credit a book entitled "Ewen of East Anglia and the Fenland." Thereby emboldened, we follow in the celebrated Mrs. Mason's footsteps and search for our own names in Mr. Ewen's index.

In a few moments a book of frightening learning, which at no time can be called light reading, takes on an elaborate fascination. Mr. Ewen regards his work merely as an introduction to some dreamed-of volume on the scale of the New English Dictionary—though already it is a mine of information and critical labor. The objection to the "romantic" reading of derivations is not pedantic but necessary. In no subject perhaps are appearances more deceptive though, studying the "expostures," we should call the facts romantic, the falsehoods merely picturesque. Thus Penny-come-quick, a Cornish place name, is the picturesque oral corruption of the original pen y cum quic, "the head of the creek comb," and Tallboys is the nearest the halting English tongue could come to Taille Bois. The truth may be hard to find, but, because of this, is more exciting than the amusing fiction.

There are some hundred thousand British surnames all of which had once a common-sense significance which is now in most cases lost. Bored medieval copyists occasionally altered a name for their own amusement, so that ludicrous names appear on early documents. But however much accidents of pronunciation, malice aforethought or mere judicial hardness of hearing provided the broad humors of nomenclature, it is safe to say there is a perfectly serious and sane name hidden in them. No man is going to call himself Shallow or allow his neighbor to do so. What this hidden name was is usually difficult to say because our knowledge begins only with the written records which come comparatively late in history. Another difficulty is that the early surname was by no means a family name, but a description. Robert has a son called William who is called William Robert's son. But either Robertson or Williamson may become the name of the son of that son. In Wales today there are cases of children taking the Christian name of their father as their surname. Again one name may have many sources. It may spring from the characteristic, local genealogical or occupational class, or may have elements of each; and then corruption by pronunciation, Latinization or copyist's error gets to work upon it. For example: Evan in its early Welsh form is Yevan or Jevan, yet it appears in nine different forms in one signed document unearthed in Flint: Evan, Yefan, Yevan, Yevon, Yvon, Yvan, Yveny Yveyn, Yven—and all derived from John, which was introduced by the spread of Biblical knowledge in the eleventh century.

Mispronunciation has disguised many simple originals. Philip Veal had nothing of the calf about him but was either le viel, or la vielle. Toogood and Thoroughgood appear in Domesday as Thurgood and Turgot, with nothing of the nickname about them. Mr. Ewen's most effective criticism is directed against the nickname theory that a man was called Felon, for example, because he was a criminal, or Smart because he was quick. Haddock is the ear's caricature of Haydock, a sound agricultural name, and Moth is nothing more than moat. It was the Anglo-Saxon habit—continued from pagan times—to give children the names of animals, but not because the child necessarily had an animal's characteristic. V. S. P.

The Tread of Moccasins

Sparks Fly Upward, by Oliver La Farge. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $2.50.

THE muffled tread of moccasins is unmistakable throughout the colorful pages of "Sparks Fly Upward," Oliver La Farge's most recent book, which is a prose poem of rare beauty, depth of feeling and emotional power. There are stories that seem to defy classification, and this story is in that category. It is not an idyl, although it is idyllic. It is not an allegory, although it is frequently allegorical. The author calls it a novel and in the sense that it is unusual and strange that perhaps would be the proper classification. It abounds in humor and pathos, happiness and sorrow, and passes page by page from the sordid to the sublime.

Esteban, son of an Indian mother and a Spanish grandee, rewrites the history of Central America before he gains the slightest knowledge of himself and then, with a sudden realization of facts, the great conquests that he has made, the campaigns so successfully planned and executed, fade blissfully from sight and he again becomes the Indian finding peace and comfort in the arms of his squaw.

The road over which Esteban travels before he arrives at this destination is, for the most part, wild and turbulent. Sparks fly upward, indeed, but we have the gratifying assurance that they are lighting the way for a heart that is truly seeking its way.

The "color" which Mr. La Farge put into "Laughing Boy" is as pronounced in this book, and the clear cut, cameo-like dignity of the Indian style and speech is not dissipated in English qualifications and conjectures. The primitive love is kept within its native color and tone and there is never a trite situation.

The character of Esteban is definitely drawn. One feels the growth of the man almost as the root of a tree will crack a street pavement and force itself up to the light. As the book is laid away the beauty remains, and a certain passage stands out in relief, giving the assurance that Esteban has reached his goal: ". . . the last stars disappeared, in the east there was gold and orange. On the other side of the Olintlan the high cone of El Gordo caught the sun."

COLLECTED POEMS
by
BEN. HAWORTH-BOOTH
7s. 6d. net
of All Booksellers
NISBET 22 BERNERS ST., LONDON

"What error leads, must err."
—Shakespeare.
The above and hundreds of metaphysical quotations covering Shakespear's entire works, arranged under 18 subjects, from Reality to Destiny, comprise a new book compiled by Lulu Langehennig, entitled,
"SPIRITUAL TRUTHS FROM SHAKESPEARE"
Beautiful gift volume, limp leather, $2.00
Venable Anderson Co., 122 West Main Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

The BIBLE
A guiding light —A source of inspiration!
All sizes and prices.
Write for catalog or call at
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Mrs. Eddy as I Knew Her
Being some contemporary portraits
Edited and Reviewed by
HUGH A. STUDDERT KENNEDY
The FARALLON PRESS
58 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.
$1.00 POST FREE ANYWHERE
"Brief, direct, clever, worthwhile, inexpensive. Will bear reading more than once."—*The Christian Science Monitor.*
Special Gift Edition, $2.00
Art vellum with gold lettering

★ *"Only a deep search for truth . . . would have resulted in so exalted a vision."*
From the introduction by Albert Field Gilmore
What Manner of Love
By MINNY M. H. AYERS
Send today for this new volume of poems. Each contains an inspired, helpful message. Beautifully bound. Splendid Christmas gift.
RAE D. HENKLE, Publisher
381 4th Avenue, New York
or from your bookseller
$1.00 plus 10c postage

«TRULY STORIES from the SURELY BIBLE»
adapted by Margaret Howard
A Wonderful Book for Children and Grown-Ups
Old and New Testaments, over 500 pages
Not "made over" stories, but actual Bible language skillfully arranged for easy reading.
Postpaid $3.00
CLARK-SPRAGUE PRINTING COMPANY
1901 LOCUST STREET ST. LOUIS, MO.

FIRST PRINTING 25,000

FAIR TOMORROW
Emilie Loring
"An old-fashioned love story, and a welcome change from the sophisticated and cynical"
. . *Transcript, Boston*
$2
THE PENN PUBLISHING CO., PHILA.

CURRIER & IVES CARDS

Now you may have Currier & Ives Winter Scenes, Racing Subjects, Country Days, Rural Scenes, as your Christmas Cards. Faithful reprints—on fourfold buff stock quaintly hand-colored, these cards have real Christmas atmosphere. There are 18 subjects, and each subject comes in the 5 x 6" and the 3 x 4" size. The cards may be ordered blank or with simple, appropriate Christmas greetings. Send for our sample Currier & Ives card folder.
5 x 6" size—15c, 3 x 4" size—10c
Beaux Arts, 55 W. 45th St., N. Y. City

EMMA DUNN
Answers Questions on
Thought Quality in the Voice
In Booklet of Seven Articles
As Originally Published in
The Christian Science Monitor
Price $1.00 Postpaid
ORDER BY MAIL ONLY
6933 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood, Calif.

"BLOSSOMS ON THE STRAIGHT AHEAD ROAD"
100 Recitations for children all ages. A Favorite of adults—$1.15 postpaid.
"BLOSSOMS IN THE LAND OF MELODY"
Running story between 5 little songs, primary grades, 75c postpaid.
By GENEVIEVE THOMAS WHEELER
BLOSSOMS ART COMPANY
P. O. Box 414, Kansas City, Mo.
HUDSON HARTMANN, Mgr.

SMITH & McCANCE
5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON
(Opposite Boston City Club)
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1885

100 additional copies of
A Concordance of Bible Events
by Geo. W. Hanley
offered at special prices

	Regular	Special
Morocco binding	$2.75	$1.50
Cloth binding	$2.00	$1.00

More than 3000 important Bible events listed in chronological order and alphabetically arranged. Three pages devoted to outstanding prayers: three pages to instances of healing: ten pages to the activities of Jesus, ten to Moses, etc.
The Christian Science Monitor writes: "This little volume will be especially useful to Sunday school teachers, clergymen and writers on Biblical subjects." A "Reader" in California writes: "Had I known how splendid it is, I should have ordered the better binding."
Because of limited number mail your order immediately.
THE MEREDITH PRESS
B-317, DAYTON, OHIO

YALE
America Weighs Her Gold
By James Harvey Rogers
The business depression and the gold standard. "If Professor Rogers' volume could be got into the hands of the President, the Cabinet, and every member of Congress—at last the world might be put on the way to a real economic recovery."—Henry Hazlitt in the Nation.
Illustrated $2.50
YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

ENGLISH BOOKS
in all branches of literature supplied promptly by the
International Book Shop
33 ST. MARTIN'S COURT
LONDON, W. C. 2
APPLY FOR CATALOGUE

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd. Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. Eng., for all books, finely printed books, fine binding, scarce books and first editions, children's books, foreign books, Bibles, devotional books and learned works. Bibliographical information on request.
We stock
"What Mrs. Eddy Said to Arthur Brisbane"
PRICE (leather) 10/3½
(cloth) 5/1½
J. & E. BUMPUS Ltd.

The NEW ROYAL PORTABLE
TYPEWRITERS
ALL MAKES
STANDARD AND PORTABLE
RENTALS—REPAIRS
TERMS IF DESIRED
Arcade Typewriter
CORPORATION
Established 1901
80 Boylston St., Little Building, Boston
Tel. HANcock 3121

This Christmas give Books
Christmas catalog sent free to any address
The Old Corner Book Store
50 Bromfield Street
Boston, Mass.
BRANCHES
Hotel Statler, Boston
1346 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner
Telephone Liberty 2313

TESSIE
TELLS THE STORY OF HER LIFE
Tessie's book is of interest to every child, for she talks of children, of grown-ups, and dog friends in a most engaging manner. Considering that she is a dog, Tessie has had many adventures. She is very wise and observing. You'll love her. Many fine pictures showing Tessie and her friends are included in this book.

LAURA M. AGASSIZ
172 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Also for sale at
THE ST. JAMES BOOK SHOP
93½ St. James Avenue, Boston
TESSIE
$2.00 Prepaid

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

THE HOME FORUM

The Lane of Many Turnings and Treasures

"BOUNDED on the easterly side by Blackberry Hill Lane, also known as Pig Tail Lane." Thus reads the deed of my Maine farm. I have never yet been able to make a definite choice between the two names, so I use both as the mood dictates. That old lane does lead to a sunny pasture hilltop, where luscious berries grow in lavish profusion—big blackberries, sweet and juicy as only sun-ripened fruit can be; and surely no porcine appendage ever had more twists or quirks in it than this ancient road.

Originally blazed as a short cut between two main-traveled highways, the lane is about two miles long. For some unknown reason it gradually fell into disuse, until today only the most venturesome travelers take it—that is, in vehicles; though some there be who are deceived, for the entrance to this grass-grown thoroughfare looks fairly smooth and straight as far as the eye can reach—which is only to the first twist! The town, of course, has never accepted it, and we hope that it never will—my dog and I. For the pedestrian it is a paradise, and our favorite of all the alluring choices open to us in our particular corner of that glorious, sea-washed, pine-clad country. We even dare hope that the passing years will render it more and more undesirable for travel, so that even the most courageous will shun it, deeming the longest way round shorter and safer. Whenever I see or hear a vehicle—motorized or horse-drawn—entering the lane, I feel indignant and, incidentally, I have a right, as I actually do own half of it, there being an ancient Maine law which decrees that one's property holdings extend to the middle of the highway.

There is no time of year when the lane is not brimming with interest and beauty, above and below, for him who perceives and understands. What a multitude of treasures it has yielded and continues to yield for our delight! Every twist brings a fresh discovery.

In the winter the bare trees lend the lane a romantic setting, and the snow an eerie quality. Clear sky above, dazzling snow below, with rugged pines for accent against the intense blue. The stillness is broken only by an occasional bird cheep or dried oak leaves rustling in the wind. No ugly snowplow, or noisy shoveling-out crew ever intrudes; but it is easily traversed on snowshoes by me, and Pat manages it beautifully. If he flounders occasionally, he is nothing daunted, and is as fascinated as I by the deer tracks and pawed-away snow around the old apple trees, where the hungry animals have been searching for frozen fruit.

And the birds! I consider myself blessed indeed in having a bird sanctuary adjacent to my farm. I always fill the long-suffering pockets of my old leather jacket with grain, suet and crumbs, to feed these winter guests. Cheery chickadees, scolding jays, woodpeckers—red-headed and downy—and gorgeous pheasants are among those present throughout the winter in the woods bordering the lane. Occasionally a meadow lark, or flicker, winters with us, and now and then I am rewarded by a glimpse of some rare and beautiful transient who tarries but a day.

When it comes to flowers, this old road is indeed prodigal. Its entire length is a beautiful strip of multicolored embroidery. How eagerly we search for the first arbutus! We know exactly the spot—Pat and I—where the plump, pink buds appear under the cast-off leaves of an old oak. And we are usually there long in advance of opening time. From that moment, up to the yellow blossoms of the witch-hazel in November, there is never a break in the procession.

If you leave the road, take down some weather-beaten bars, and follow an old path for a few yards, you come upon a bit of a pool, willow-fringed and placid. Pat is always there long before me—he doesn't have to wait for bars to be lowered—and, when I catch up, all I see is his dear red head above the surface of the water. And how he loves the old lane! It matters not one whit to him whether it is Blackberry Hill, or Pig Tail. In summer he "hies on" to his dog heart's content, retracing his steps, by leaps usually, to see if I am following. He never deserts me—not Pat! Once I had a dog friend who lost patience with me when I wandered too long and deviously and turned his steps homeward in disgust, leaving me to follow after when I would. But now, if the allure of "little brown paths" proves too strong for me, Pat always tracks me down, inquiring in his own dog fashion why I do not stick to the lane where he can keep me in sight without so much trouble.

If I were asked which of the seasons I loved best on the Blackberry Hill way, I should find it difficult to reply. However, on one of those blue and gold autumn days, I am certain that no other season can compare with it. I loiter along, sniffing the fragrance of the pines. On my arm is a basket to hold any nice, pitchy cones which will gladden my hearth fire at evening with their brilliant glow and pungent aroma. Then there are the nuts, and what a diversity of riches! Hazelnuts in their frilly wrappings, close by the edge of the road; pignuts, which I crack on an old stone wall, returning for a brief interval to "far-away and long ago" childhood days; and, if I wander afield a bit, sticky butternuts and funny three-cornered beechnuts. I am sure of a full basket, you see.

On such a day there is a sense of leisure—a feeling of work completed. The bittersweet carelessly flings its orange-red scarf over tree trunks and leafless shrubs; the flaming torches of the sumac on the rocky pasture hillside, and the black alder berries in the swamp lend brilliancy to the scene.

E. M. E.

Bread

Man—or, at any rate, the Anglo-Saxon portion of mankind—is not content to eat bread alone. He prefers bread and butter. But Europe, poorer, more frugal-minded, Europe from the heights of the Pyrenées to the broad swirl of the Danube, and on into those unknown, untouristed wilds where Magyar and Czech, Russian, Roumanian, Jew and Pole rub shoulders, where your baker speaks four (or is it five?) languages, and sells as many or more varieties of bread—Europe munches and savors her breads butterless. Here, if you are so strange, so insular as to demand butter, your order will be received with a stare of surprise—and the charge will be something like fourpence a portion.

Plastering our daily bread with a thick coating of butter, or jam, or both, we luxurious Anglo-Saxons miss a great deal. We have no idea of the delight, the diverseness of "dry" bread. But wander about Europe from inn to inn, and you will soon become a bread connoisseur who will come back to bread and butter, to our poverty of imagination in the making of breads, with a sigh.

Not that you will like all the breads you meet. After the delicious white French rolls, their flaky croissants, you will, at first, gnaw your yellowish, sourish lump of Catalan bread with disgust. Getting used to it, however, you will return to the delicate rolls of civilization with something of the distaste with which you look at the plains—gentle, elegant landscapes, but oh! how tame after the sharp hard outlines of the mountains, the headlong streams, the sudden flare of color in a rowan, the torchlike procession of golden poplars down a steep valley.

But even the white bread of France, so fine, so far-famed, must, for me, give place to four crescent-shaped rolls, handed to us at the door of a remote Ruthenian inn, by a Jew with the coarsest hands I have ever seen, as we squeezed into a car between a mild-faced, curly-haired Russian priest and a talkative old peasant. We ate those rolls—that is, we ate them all but the tips, which had been caressed by the fingers of our Jewish landlord—while we careered along unspeakable roads; and the sun sucked up the early morning mists from before and behind us, leaving the fir trees sparkling with moisture like a continual procession of Christmas trees.

Rolls, did I say? Not rolls at all, but sheer, snow-white ambrosia. And, in case you think that the setting may have prejudiced me in favor of those so-called rolls, I may mention that we had risen at five o'clock of a piercingly cold, misty autumn morning to catch a bus that proved not to run—and I am a bad riser.

On many subsequent days I found in shop and inn that the Jews of that country have the most delicious breads. Not usually white—more often a dark brown, not the sour black Russian bread, but a brown of the finest flavor and the most satisfying quality. On a lump of that brown bread, some cheese, chocolate, we tramped all day, and scaled whatever of hill, dale or mountain-pass chose to present itself to us.

On that brown bread we lived two days in a log hut in the mountains, while outside an early snowstorm fell and lay most curiously, most beautifully, upon and around the scarlet and golden trees of autumn. I do not know another bread that would have sustained us through lost wanderings in primeval forests tangled with fallen trees, through ten miles of soaking rain to the next village on the road, through desolate mountain mists with darkness coming down. The breads of Vienna could not have done it—those crisp rosette rolls, those funny little sugared true-lovers' knots that are strung on a stick and hawked round the restaurants; nor the breads of Bratislava and Kosice, topped with salt and caraway seeds; nor the sour bread of Mukacevo, reminiscent of Catalonia, sold to us by a five-language baker early one Sunday morning before we left all towns behind and forgot for a space that such places ever existed.

Perhaps one of the immense round flat loaves that the Magyar peasant women pile onto their already staggering back loads on market days might have seen us through our adventures, but I defy it to have been so appetizing as that brown bread—"dry" bread I refuse to call it—bought in the Jewish village shop of a hamlet so remote that to say you were English seemed to bring no enlightenment to your questioner. Germans they knew—French, perhaps—but English? What queer kind of creature was that?

We were a little dashed, but what—how to describe the land of our birth? "England is the country where they make bread so uninteresting that everyone has to eat butter with it"—no, clearly that would not do; so we covered England's deficiencies with a shrug of the shoulders, stuffed the lump of brown bread into one of our packs and, with this sure bulwark against all the mischances of the road, gave the inquirer "Dobry den," and stepped forward to adventure.

S. G.

A Southerner Calls

"Olive will be down in about ten minutes; she told me to tell you that. About ten; that is exactly like Olive. Neither five nor fifteen, and yet not ten exactly, but either nine or eleven. She didn't tell me to say she was glad to see you, because she doesn't know whether she is or not, and she wouldn't for the world expose herself to telling a fib. She is very honest, is Olive Chancellor; she is full of rectitude. Nobody tells fibs in Boston; I don't know what to make of them all. Well, I am very glad to see you, at any rate."

These words were spoken with much volubility by a fair, plump, smiling woman who entered a narrow drawing-room in which a visitor, kept waiting for a few moments, was already absorbed in a book. The gentleman had not even needed to sit down to become interested; apparently he had taken up the volume from a table as soon as he came in, and, standing there, after a single glance round the apartment, had lost himself in its pages. He threw it down at the approach of Mrs. Luna, laughed, shook hands with her. . . .

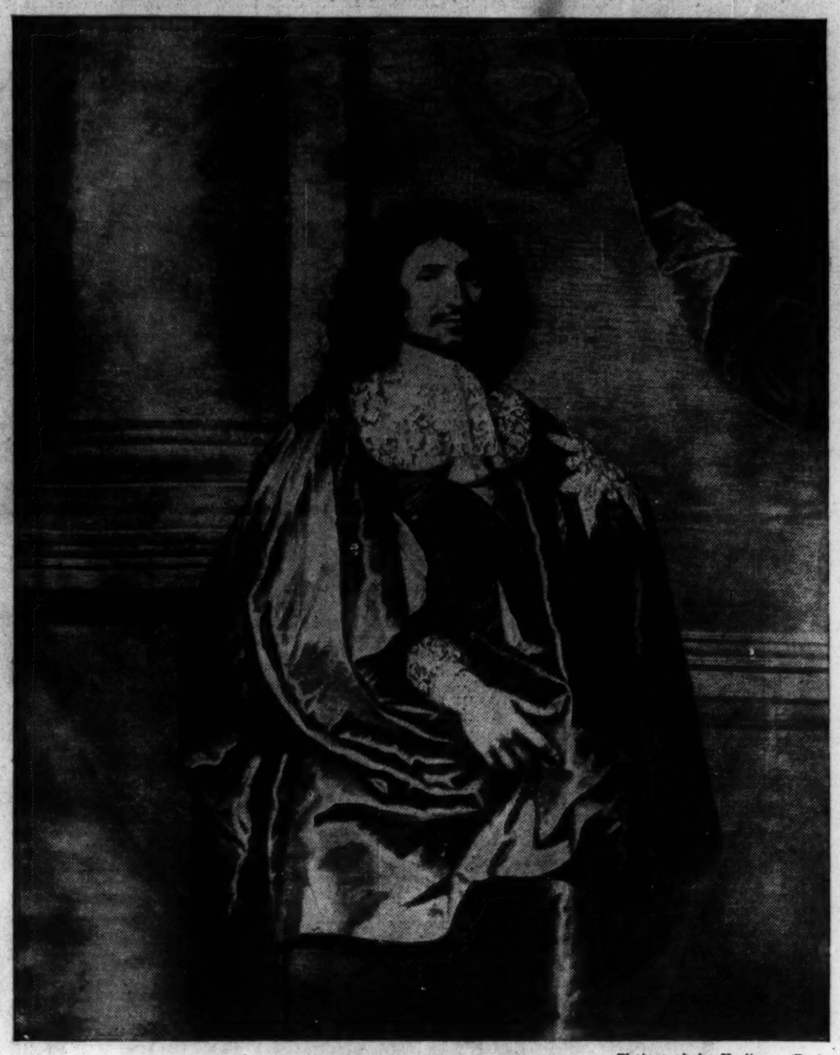
"Olive told me to tell you that she hoped you will stay to dinner. And if she said it, she does really hope it. She is willing to risk that."

"Just as I am?" the visitor inquired, presenting himself with rather a work-a-day aspect.

Mrs. Luna glanced at him from head to feet, and gave a little smiling sigh, as if he had been a long sum in addition. And, indeed, he was very long, Basil Ransom, and he even looked a little hard, and discouraging, like a column of figures, in spite of the friendly face which he bent upon his hostess' deputy, and which, in its thinness, had a deep dry line, a sort of premature wrinkle, on either side of the mouth. He was tall and lean, and dressed throughout in black; his shirt-collar was low and wide, and the triangle of linen, a little crumpled, exhibited by the opening of his waistcoat, was adorned by a pin containing a small red stone. In spite of this decoration the young man looked poor—as poor as a young man could look who had such a fine head and such magnificent eyes.

Those of Basil Ransom were dark, deep and glowing; his head had a character of elevation which fairly added to his stature; it was a head to be seen above the level of a crowd, on some judicial bench or political platform, or even on a bronze medal. His forehead was high and broad, and his thick black hair, perfectly straight and glossy, and without any division, rolled back from it in a leonine manner. These things, the eyes especially, with their smouldering fire, might have indicated that he was to be a great American statesman; or, on the other hand, they might simply have proved that he came from Carolina or Alabama. He came, in fact, from Mississippi, and he spoke very perceptibly with the accent of that country. . . .

Mrs. Luna looked up at all this, but saw only a part of it; otherwise she would not have replied in a bantering manner, in answer to his inquiry: "Are you ever different from this?" Mrs. Luna was familiar—intolerably familiar. — From "The Bostonians," by HENRY JAMES.



Photograph by Harlingue, Paris

Portrait of Colbert: A Gobelins Tapestry

THIS Gobelins tapestry represents, one might say, almost the zenith of the weaver's art as it was practiced in the seventeenth century under Louis XIV. It adheres with splendid faithfulness to the original portrait of the great French statesman, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, who practically launched the Gobelins works on their way to fame, and did almost more for France than any other man of his time, besides giving a great impetus to its arts and letters.

The weaving of this tapestry indicates incalculable skill, patience, painstaking care and deft handling of colored threads, on the part of the Gobelins artisans, who literally "paint with threads." The varied and subtle shades of light on Colbert's richly brocaded silk cape, for instance, probably required hundreds of different strands of infinitesimally graded colored threads; while other things, such as the face, the hair and hands, demanded such delicate treatment as to make the work take not months but several years to execute. The tapestry now hangs in the Gobelins Museum.

The Gobelins of today have not changed much since their inception in Colbert's time. Indeed, when you enter the factory, the twentieth century is left behind and the visitor finds himself in the atmosphere of the eighteenth century. For over three centuries, rigidly preserved tradition has held indisputable sway in its old courtyards, buildings and ateliers. The artisans working in it are reared in its confines, live there, and have little or no contact with the outside, bustling modern world. For this reason a striking serenity pervades the place. The looms in use today are identical with those of Louis' time, and the present day artisans have not changed their weaving methods one whit during these three centuries.

True, their work is a little more difficult than of old, for artists today employ far more color now than they used to do. But the Gobelins tradition has been equal to producing tapestries which continue to set an exceedingly high standard in the realm of art.

The present day policy of the Gobelins toward modern art is a just balance. The modern is not neglected for the old, nor the old neglected for the modern. Thus the Gobelins institution remains untrammeled by fanaticism or crusty conservatism.

The Forge

Each night I watched when pinnacles were tipped
With silver flame, and saw the hillsides, wrought
In stillness, patterned like a wing that dipped
In mountain lakes, and many times I caught
A glimpse, through cedars, of a canyon gnawed
Through jeweled depths down which the silver sped
As if from moon-drifts chaos piled, now thawed
And fashioned at some vast forge far ahead.

O I have thought I neared it—but to see
The rising moon climb some blue mountain wall . . .
And I have heard sounds that seemed leading me
To hear its starry thunder—then the fall
Of mountain waters! But so near the skies
Winds seem its breath, the stars its sparks that rise!

—GLENN WARD DRESBACH, in "Selected Poems."

Ligefremhed

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

LIGEFREMHEDENS Væsen er Oprigtighed af Sind, gennemskuelig Ærlighed i Formaal og Færd. Baade i sin etymologiske og sin gængse praktiske Betydning er Ligefremhed uadskillelig fra et lille Barns naturlige Uskyldighed, Umiddelbarhed og Oprigtighed af Sind. Da Jesus tog de smaa Børn paa sine Arme eller lagde sine Hænder paa dem og velsignede dem, satte han Stemplet for sandt Discipelforhold paa visse karakteristiske Egenskaber, som de udtrykte, og da ikke mindst paa Ligefremhed. Det maa have været Kristi Jesu aandelige Kærlighed og Ligefremhed, som fremkaldte de smaa Børns Kærlighed og drog dem til ham. Hos ham følte de Nærværelsen af Guds Kærlighed, som han saa rigeligt og rent aabenbarede.

Jesu Ligefremhed var Udslaget af hans Hengivenhed for og Troskab mod Gud som værende Alt og som den eneste Nærværelse og Magt, tillige med hans deraf følgende bestemte Vægren sig mod i sin Bevidsthed at modtage nogen Følelse af Dobbelthed, Tvetungethed eller Tvesindethed. De Fristelser af det onde, som bankede paa hans Tankes Dør, blev bragt til Tavshed ved den Kristus-lige Ligefremhed og Ægthed i hans Livs Formaal. En saadan Ligefremhed er en Gennemsigtighed, hvorigennem Guds sande Ideer finder ubegrænset og ubundet Udtryk. Her fattes fuldstændigt den Hovmod over Liv eller Intelligens, over Vilje, Dygtighed eller Gerning, som søger at forherlige Personer mere end Gud. Ligefremhed, saaledes som Jesus udtrykte den—den Egenskab, som gjorde det let og naturligt for smaa Børn at forstaa og elske hans Lære—var Udslaget af hans kærlige Lydighed mod det Første af de Ti Bud, "Du skal ikke have andre Guder for mig".

Ved at fortolke Gud som guddommeligt Sind og som det eneste Sind og den eneste Intelligens har Christian Science givet Menneskeslægten det Princip, hvorved alle kan overholde det Første Bud, saaledes som Jesus gjorde det. Saaledes kan alle, som vil det, blive født paa ny eller med andre Ord, kan blive som smaa Børn. Alle kan opnaa Ligefremhed og himmelsk-sindede Egenskaber og saa, som Jesus sagde, komme ind i Himmeriges Rige.

Et Individ, som akcepterer de materielle Sansers og det saakaldte Sinds Vidnesbyrd, der i selve sin Natur er dobbelt, da det er en antaget Sammenblanding af godt og ondt, Aand og Materie, der oplever Lykke og Ulykke, Held og Uheld, Liv og Død, vilde, ligesom Nikodemus, drage denne Mulighed i Tvivl. Som Jesus lærte Kristendom og demonstrerede den, og som Christian Science lærer og beviser den den Dag i Dag, er den ligetil, saa ligetil, at Barnesindet kan elske, forstaa og bevise den. Den aandshovmodige, den selvretfærdige eller den konventionelt spidsfindige overser enten dens Ligefremhed eller, idet han forveksler den med, hvad den ikke er, benægter den eller taler ilde om den.

Hvad kan være mere ligetil end Jesu Bud, da han tilskyndede en loyal og dybtfølt Lydighed mod det Første Bud og at elske sin Næste som sig selv? At have een Gud er kun at have det guddommelige gode som sin Bevidsthed, at ty til Gud som den eneste Kilde til alt, hvad der er sandt og virkeligt. Klart og ligetil siger Mrs. Eddy dette i Lærebogen i Christian Science, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, hvor hun paa Siderne 205, 206 siger: "Naar vi fuldt ud forstaar vort Slægtskab med det Guddommelige, kan vi ikke have noget andet Sind end Hans,—ingen anden Kærlighed, Visdom eller Sandhed, ingen anden Opfattelse af Liv og ingen Bevidsthed om Eksistensen af Materie eller Vildfarelse".

Efterhaanden som vi i vor Bevidsthed lærer at søge Vidnesbyrdet eller Beviset paa den stille Fred og Tryghed ved Guds Nærværelse og guddommelige Indflydelse, finder vi Glæde ved og Iver efter at genspejle og herliggøre Gud. Følelsen af Adskillelse fra vor himmelske Fader gennem Egoisme, Hovmod og Frygt, Kulde, Ligegyldighed og Had forsvinder i den glade, bevidste Enhed med den allestedsnærværende Kærlighed.

Det bliver saaledes lidt efter lidt bevist, at Ligefremhed er indbefattet i den Handling at genspejle Gud og hvert Øjeblik at glæde sig i den Sandhed, at Gud eller det gode er alt, hvad der er at genspejle nu og i al Evighed. Det onde, i hvilken som helst iøjnefaldende Forklædning det end bliver fremstillet, er bevist at være magtesløst til at forhindre Guds trofaste Barn i at føle den dyrebare Vederkvægelse og blivende Nærværelse af de evige Arme, som altid er til Stede for at understøtte En Nat og Dag. Vi kan maaske blive fristet til at akceptere en anden Tanke, Indflydelse eller Nærværelse end Guds; men hvis vi virkelig elsker Gud, vil vi øjeblikkelig forkaste den. Da vil vi, som vor store Mester, se "Satan falde ned fra Himmelen som et Lyn". Betyder dette ikke at det onde, i hvilken som helst Forklædning, det end fremstiller sig for en vakt og opadstigende Bevidsthed, øjeblikkeligt vil blive udfordret, forkastet og tilintetgjort?

Den, der studerer Christian Science, vaagner til at elske og forstaa den Sandhed, som er fremsat i Lærebogen i Christian Science Side 503, hvor Mrs. Eddy skriver: "Guddommelig Videnskab, Guds-Ordet, siger til Mørket paa Vildfarelsens Ansigt, 'Gud er Alt-i-alt', og Lyset fra den stedse-nærværende Kærlighed oplyser Universet".

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Simplicity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE essence of simplicity is singleness of mind, transparent honesty of purpose and behavior. In both its etymological and its current practical significance, simplicity is inseparable from the natural innocence, spontaneity, and single-mindedness of a little child. When Jesus took up little children in his arms or put his hands on them and blessed them, he placed the seal of true discipleship on certain characteristic qualities they expressed, not the least of all being simplicity. It may have been the spiritual love and simplicity of Christ Jesus that called forth the love of little children and drew them to him. With him they felt the presence of the love of God which he so freely and purely manifested.

The simplicity of Jesus was the outcome of his devotion and fidelity to God as All and the only presence and power, together with his consequent steadfast refusal to admit into his consciousness any sense of dualism, duplicity, or double-mindedness. The temptations of evil that knocked at the door of his thought were silenced by the Christlike simplicity and integrity of his life-purpose. Such simplicity is a transparency through which the true ideas of God find unlimited and unfettered expression. Here is totally lacking that pride of life or intelligence, of will, ability, or achievement, which seeks to glorify persons rather than God. Simplicity, as Jesus expressed it, the quality which made it easy and natural for little children to understand and love his teaching, was the outcome of his loving obedience to the First Commandment of the Mosaic Decalogue, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

Christian Science, by interpreting God as divine Mind, and as the only Mind and intelligence, has given mankind the Principle whereby all may keep the First Commandment as Jesus did. Thus all who will may be born again, or, in other words, may become as little children. All may attain simplicity and heavenly-minded qualities, and so enter the kingdom of heaven, as Jesus declared.

An individual accepting the testimony of the material senses and of that so-called mind which is in its very nature double, being a suppositional mixture of good and evil, Spirit and matter, experiencing happiness and misery, success and failure, life and death, would, like Nicodemus, question this possibility. Christianity, as Jesus taught and demonstrated it, and as Christian Science teaches and proves it today, is simple, so simple that the child-mind can love, understand, and prove it. The intellectually proud, the self-righteous, or the conventionally sophisticated either miss its simplicity or, mistaking it for what it is not, deny or decry it.

What can be simpler than the commands of Jesus when he urged a loyal and heartfelt obedience to the First Commandment and the love of one's neighbor as oneself? To have one God is to have only divine good as one's consciousness, to look to God as the only source of everything that is true and real. Mrs. Eddy clearly and simply states this in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says (pp. 205, 206), "When we fully understand our relation to the Divine, we can have no other Mind but His,—no other Love, wisdom, or Truth, no other sense of Life, and no consciousness of the existence of matter or error."

As every moment we learn to seek the witness or evidence in our consciousness of that quiet peace and assurance of God's presence and divine influence, we find joy and activity in reflecting and glorifying God. The sense of separation from our heavenly Father through egotism, pride, and fear, coldness, indifference, and hate, is lost in joyous, conscious unity with ever present Love.

Simplicity is thus progressively proved to be included in the act of reflecting God and rejoicing every moment in the truth that God, or good, is all there is to reflect, now and throughout eternity. Evil, in whatever specious guise presented, is proved powerless to prevent the faithful child of God from feeling the precious comfort and abiding presence of those everlasting arms which are forever present to support him by night and day. We may be tempted to accept another thought, influence, or presence than God's; but if we really love God, we shall dismiss it instantaneously. Then, like our great Master, we shall see "Satan as lightning fall from heaven." May not this mean that evil, in whatsoever guise it may be presented to an awakened and ascending consciousness, will be instantaneously challenged, rejected, and destroyed?

The student of Christian Science is awakening to love and understand the truth as stated in the Christian Science textbook, page 503, where Mrs. Eddy writes, "Divine Science, the Word of God, saith to the darkness upon the face of error, 'God is All-in-all,' and the light of ever-present Love illumines the universe."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Quiet Evenings

The day arrives when it becomes an event, that peaceful evening with a book, in one's favourite chair; when it becomes something planned in advance, like any social engagement, instead of happening naturally, all by itself, two or three times a week, which is the normal way of it. You look forward to it; you say that next Tuesday you will have a quiet evening, and you refuse all other invitations. Next Tuesday comes. It takes you a long time to set the stage, to remember which is your favourite chair, to make up the fire, and arrange the light, to answer the telephone or take off the receiver, to get into dressing-gown and slippers. . . .

And then there comes the problem of how the evening shall be spent. Reading is the general idea but, unless there is something momentously new, it is hard to select what you are going to read. There is, for example, that novel translated from the German, which everyone says is such a masterpiece, but even if you read steadily until three in the morning you will not get through more than the first two hundred pages, and when are you going to find the time to read the remaining five hundred?

There are letters that require answering, but so many of them that you cannot decide on which to begin. In any case, they have all waited too long. The address book is in what the Paycock called "a state of chassis," and you have promised yourself the expenditure of a couple of hours on making a new one; the gramophone records are badly in need of sorting, and so are the contents of the desk. But all these things seem such a waste of time on your one rare, quiet evening. You wander around disconsolately, turning away from this and that; in the end you probably go to bed at half-past ten. —JOHN VAN DRUTEN, in "The New Forget-Me-Not: A Calendar."

Portrait

They gave me, as a remembrancer of you,
A fragile cup on which long years ago
You had painted roses and forget-me-nots.

I lift the cup; time's curtain drifts aside,
And on a quiet winter afternoon
Light from a green lamp falls on your paper
And rises, softly, to your calm profile.
Glow and shadow alternate in the deep
Plum color of your dress; and from a chain
Of olden workmanship flow two clear gleams
Of gold across the laces at your throat.
One slim finger rests on the printed text
From which, patiently, you are translating
Pure messages from this language to that.
The sound of your fleet pencil, making lines
Of words, breaks not the stillness of the room.

From a guardian dome, chimes mark the hour;
"One, two, three, four," I interrupt your work.
And you say meekly, "My work is finished:
Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner—these words
I have translated, are they not beautiful?"

To understand all things; to forgive all—
Translated truths,—these the forget-me-nots
Adorning the lifted cup of your life!

NELLIE B. MACE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cents for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3 Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit 3-101 General Motors Bldg
Chicago 1058 McCormick Bldg
Miami 1229 Ingraham Bldg
St. Louis 1775 Rwy Exchange Bldg
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Fid Life Bldg
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle 524 Skinner Bldg
London 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin Unter den Linden 59A
Florence Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, *alias* Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, khaki sheep, Bible paper	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	3.50
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper	4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper	4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

NEW LOWS FOR MOVEMENT ARE DAY'S RECORD

Railroad Stocks and Some Industrials Decline Substantially

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Pressure against the securities markets moderated somewhat today, but the stubborn decline persisted, with railroad share price averages registering a new minimum since the 1890's. Some of the pivotal industrials also made new lows.

Despite several bright spots in the week-end mercantile and trade reviews, the fact that acceleration of activity in the automobile industry, with consequent stimulus to steel, has been more tardy than expected, appeared to cast a dark shadow, so far as speculative sentiment was concerned.

Losses in shares ranged from fractions to about 3 points. There were fractional recoveries from the lowest in the final few minutes, as shorts apparently took profits, but the list closed with a heavy tone.

The turnover for the short session exceeded 750,000 shares, and at no time was stock pressed for sale in important volume.

The week-end estimate of steel mill operations in the Youngstown area indicated a rate of about 32 per cent of capacity for next week, a decline of about 2 points. Motor manufacturers are taking up their new model schedules cautiously. It is understood, however, that Ford Motor Company will go into production the middle of December, which may stimulate the entire industry.

Coppers Hold Steady

The copper shares held about steady in view of the large stocks of metal on hand, and the rather vague character of reports of the final acquiescence of Belgian producers in a curtailment plan, the stock market was inclined to pursue a waiting policy toward the red metal industry. Anaconda announced a wage reduction, effective Dec. 1, following the action taken by other producers Oct. 1.

U. S Steel dropped nearly 2 points to a new low at 53⅛, and rallied only slightly from the bottom. American Telephone, however, closed unchanged, after an early sag. New York Central dropped nearly 3 points to a new low at 28⅛, and closed at the bottom.

Radio dropped a point to 7⅝, a new bottom. The preferred B stock lost 3 points. Miscellaneous issues off about 1 to 2, included American Can, Westinghouse Electric, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Delaware & Hudson.

The list showed signs of a rally after a slightly lower opening, but the firmer tendency soon disappeared, and selling was mildly active for a time in the last hour.

Commodities showed a better tone. Cotton closed about steady, off 5 cents up to 35 cents a bale. An improved tone in the foreign exchanges was helpful. The precipitant decline in sterling was checked, cables ruling at $3.54, off only ½ cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	2½%
Commercial paper	3¼@4⅛	3¾
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3@3½	3@3½
Four to six months	3@3½	3@3½

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	29¾d	29¾d
Bar silver in London	19½d	19½d
Bar gold in London	116s 6d	115s

Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅛@3
60 days	3⅛@3
90 days	3⅛@3
4 months	3⅛@3
5 months	3⅞@3⅝
6 months	3⅞@3⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	8%
Boston	3½	Budapest	8
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	4	Prague	6½
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2	Sofia	9½
Athens	11	Rome	7
Berlin	8	Tokyo	6.57
Berne	2	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.52½	03.53¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.54	3.54¼	4.8665
France—francs	.03911⅜	.0391	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1385	.139
Italy—lira	.0516	.0514	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378	.2364	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1400	.1400	.1407
C'zvakia—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1945	.1950	.268
Finland—finmark	.0190	.0190	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4020½	.4013	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1740	.1749
Norway—krone	.1915	.1905	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0365	.0365	1.0805
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0845	.0838	.193
Sweden—krona	.1950	.1957	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1940	.1932	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0178	.0178	.193

Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2487½	.2537½	•
Shanghai—tael	.3275	.3325	•
India—rupee	.2680	.2690	.3650
Japan—yen	.4960	.4963	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4162½	.4187½	.5678

South America			
Argentina—peso	.2588	.2588	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4525	.4525	1.0342

North America			
Canada—dollar	.8675	.8675	1.00

*Par unsettled.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.52¾	.53⅝	.51¾	.52½	..
March	.53¾	.54⅝	.53¼	.54⅛	+⅜
May	.55¾	.56⅝	.55	.55⅞	+⅛
July	.54⅞	.55⅛	.53¾	.54⅛	—⅜
	Corn				
December	.38¼	.37⅞	.37½	.38	—¼
March	.41⅞	.42	.40¾	.40⅝	—¼
May	.43⅛	.43⅝	.42¾	.42⅝	..
July	.44½	.45	.43¾	.44⅛	—¼
	Oats				
December	.24	.24⅜	.23¾	.24⅛b	..
May	.26⅛	.26½	.25⅞	.26¼	..
July	.25⅜	.25⅞	.25⅜	.25¾	..
	Lard				
December	6.07	6.07	6.02	6.02	..
May	6.27	6.32	6.25	6.27	..
November	6.30	6.30	6.15	6.15	..
January	6.10	6.12	6.05	6.05	..

b—Bid.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 28	Nov. 27
14¼	2⅛	..	Abitibi Pow & P	600	3	2⅛	2⅛	3⅛	
23⅛	6½	1	Adams Express	1400	6½	6½	6½	6½	
33½	22⅛	2	Adams Millis	300	26⅛	26	22	25	
23½	10	1	Addressograph	100	13	13	13	13	
20	15¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	300	15½	15½	15½	15½	
109⅝	62	3	Air Reduction	2600	55	53¾	53¾	55¼	
20¼	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	2500	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	
12⅜	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	700	2¼	2	2	2⅛	
59⅛	3¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
55⅛	3½	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	4	3¾	3¾	..	
182¾	69	6½	Allied Chem	8800	75½	73¾	73¾	74¼	
42¾	14	1	Allis-Chalmers	2800	16	15¾	16	16	
2½	⅛	..	Amal Leather	200	1	..	..	..	
23	13	2	Amerada	900	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾	
29¾	5⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7	
66⅛	50¼	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	50¼	50¼	50¼	51	
11⅞	4	..	Am Beet Sug pf	30	4	4	4	..	
124⅜	80	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	87	87	87	89	
134⅝	68⅜	5½	Am Can	19800	69⅛	67	67⅜	69⅛	
38⅜	9	1	Am Car & Fdry	800	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½	
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	10	42	42	42	42	
48⅜	31¼	3½	Am Chicle	100	34	34	34	34½	
14½	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	7¼	7	7	7¼	
33⅛	9	..	Am European	400	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
51¾	10¼	..	Am & For Pow	3600	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	
100	45¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	200	46	45	45	46	
79½	21¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	21⅜	21½	21½	21¾	
31⅜	10½	3	Am Ice	300	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	
36	6	..	Am International	1300	7	6¾	6¾	7⅜	
30⅜	8	..	Am Locomotive	2600	8½	8	8⅛	8⅝	
84¾	58	7	Am Loco pf	500	58	57¾	57¾	58	
23⅜	5	..	Am Metal	300	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
31⅞	11⅝	..	Am Nat Gas pf	60	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
64⅞	19½	..	Am Power & Lt	300	16⅜	16½	16½	17	
102	57	6	Am P&L 6% pf	300	55	54½	54½	57	
21½	7	.60	Am Radiator	900	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
37⅜	10	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅝	
66	27	8	Am Safety Razor	200	31	31	31	32	
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	23¾	22⅝	23	23½	
4⅞	1¼	..	Am Solvents & C	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	
11½	1	..	Am Solvents pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	
31¼	7¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	300	43⅜	43	43	44⅛	
108½	90	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	98½	
201¾	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	17200	126¼	124½	125¼	125½	
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	400	28⅝	28	28⅝	29	
107	70	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	70	70	70	..	
11⅞	3¾	..	Am Woolen	300	4⅜	4½	4⅝	4⅜	
40	20	..	Am Woolen pf	500	22	21½	21½	22½	
8¾	2¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3½	3½	3½	..	
43¼	12⅝	..	Anaconda Cop	3500	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	14	
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	18	18	18	18¼	
91⅞	87	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	74½	74½	74½	..	
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	200	37	37	37	36½	
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	2500	1	1	1	1⅛	
2⅞	⅛	..	Armour Ill B	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
28⅞	2½	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2½	2½	2½	2½	
29⅜	9¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	300	10⅛	10	10	10⅜	
98	75	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	77½	77½	77½	..	
31	9½	2	Asso Oil	60	10½	10½	10½	..	
203⅝	90¼	10	Atchison T & SF	3600	91½	88	89	90¾	
108¼	82	5	Atchison pf	100	80	80	80	82	
120	43¼	4	Atl Coast Line	1400	43½	42	43	44	
39	10⅝	..	Atl Gulf & W I	200	15	15	15	15½	
24⅝	9¼	1	Atl Refining	2100	11¾	11	11⅛	11	
13½	5	1	Atlas Stores	100	5	5	5	5	
295½	84½	4½	Auburn Auto	11700	104	99½	102	101¼	
5	1½	..	Auto Sales pf	10	1½	1½	1½	..	
6⅛	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2900	3	2⅛	..	2⅞	

—B—

27⅞	5¾	..	Baldwin Loco	500	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
104½	20¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	26	
27⅞	24½	4	Balt & Ohio	4400	25	23½	23¾	25	
80½	19¼	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	39½	
107	98½	6⅛	Bamberger pf	200	98½	98½	98½	99	
14½	4¾	..	Barnsdall A	1300	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛	
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	400	44½	44½	44¼	44⅞	
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	41	41	41	..	
25½	12	1	Bendix Aviation	7800	19¾	18⅜	18½	18⅞	
46¼	24⅜	2	Best & Co	500	27	26½	26½	27¼	
70⅜	22⅜	2	Bethlehem Steel	2800	24½	24	24¼	24¼	
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	100	22	22	22	22½	
76½	37	3⅝	Borden	3100	45½	45⅝	45⅝	46	
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	300	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛	
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	900	10¼	10	10	10⅜	
69⅞	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	600	34½	33⅛	33⅛	34½	
11⅜	6½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
64⅜	56	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	54	
9½	2⅝	..	Bush Terminal	100	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	
114	80	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	91	91	91	92	
13	4	1	Budd Wheel	600	4½	4	4	4	
23	4	..	Bullard	100	5½	5½	5½	..	
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	4200	12¾	12	12	12¾	
13¾	¾	..	Butte & Superior	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20⅜	4⅞	..	Butterick	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5½	
69¾	12⅜	..	Byers	800	14½	14	14	14⅜	

—C—

53	10¼	..	Calif Packing	400	10½	10¼	10½	10¼	
9	9	..	Calif Pet	10	9	9	9	..	
11⅜	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	
45	14	3	Canada Dry	300	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾	
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2500	14	13⅝	14	13⅝	
16	5¼	..	Capital Admin	200	6½	6½	6½	6½	
131½	29	..	Case Thresh	7600	38½	36½	37⅜	36⅞	
52½	11⅛	2	Caterpillar Trac	1100	14	13½	13½	14⅛	
230	82	..	Central RR of NJ	200	93	93	93	..	
30⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	500	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	15	
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..	
21¾	4¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	5	5	5	5	
66½	50¼	6	Chesapeake Corp	400	20	19½	19½	19⅞	
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	2600	28⅜	26¼	26⅝	27¼	
7⅞	3½	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
27½	12	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	12¼	12	12	12¼	
8⅞	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	2½	2½	2½	2½	
15⅜	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	4	
45½	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	490	7½	6⅝	6⅝	7	
116	21	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	22	22	22	21	
15¼	3⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	
66½	11	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	11	11	11	11	
90	16½	6	Chi R I & P 6%	100	17	17	17	16½	
101	20¼	7	Chi R I & P 7%	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	24½	
12¾	8½	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..	
33¾	8	..	Childs Company	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
25⅞	11¾	1	Chrysler	4200	14½	14	14	14⅜	
37⅞	26⅝	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31¼	
4⅜	¾	..	City Stores	900	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	
170	97½	7½	Coca Cola	4300	111¼	108	109½	112	
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	29⅞	
104½	87⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	91	91	91	..	
32¼	8½	..	Colo Feul & Ir	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10	
45⅛	16⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	20	19½	19	19¼	19¾	
111⅝	33	4	Columbian Carb	800	36	34¾	35½	36	
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅜	
25⅞	16	1¾	Comm Credit pf	10	20	20	20	20	
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	21½	21½	21½	22	
109	100	7	Comm I Tr 7%	20	100	100	100	..	
21½	9½	1	Comm Solvents	2500	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
12	4½	.30	Comwlth & So	3600	5	4⅞	4⅞	5	
100⅜	66	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1100	66¾	66	66	66	
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	600	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9½	
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	6⅞	6½	6½	6½	
18⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	200	13⅛	12⅝	13	12⅝	
109⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	6600	68	65¼	65⅝	66¼	
100	93	5	Consol Gas pf	200	98	98	98	97½	
15⅞	9½	1	Consol Laundries	100	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	21	21	21	..	
3	⅛	..	Container B	100	¾	¾	¾	½	
3⅜	¾	..	Cont Baking B	600	1	¾	1	1	
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	200	50	49½	49½	49⅛	
62¾	31⅛	2½	Cont Can	2900	35¼	34⅜	35	35⅝	
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	500	24	23	23	24	
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1100	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	7	
12	1¼	..	Cont Shares	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	900	45	43¾	43¾	44⅞	
18	3¾	..	Coty	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
19⅝	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	
83	20	..	Crucible Steel	400	27	25	25	27⅞	
5⅞	2	..	Cuba Co	400	2¾	2¼	2¼	..	
100	34	4	Curtis Publishing	200	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34	
5⅞	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright	1500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
112	81	7	Cushman 7%	30	91½	89½	89½	..	
41	10¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	10½	10¼	10¼	10½	

—D—

22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	600	14½	14	14	14	
157½	81	9	Del & Hudson	200	83½	81	81	83½	
102	22½	2	Del Lack & W	600	23½	22½	22½	24	
19⅝	11	.60	Devoe & Rey A	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	25½	25½	25½	25½	
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	700	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
21¾	10	1½	Dresser A	300	24	23⅜	23⅜	24¼	
21¼	10	1½	Douglas Air	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅜	
107	53¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	12200	55⅝	54½	54½	55	
124¾	104	6	Du Pont deb	100	104	104	104	104¾	
14¾	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	10	10	10	10	

—E—

185¾	91½	5	Eastman Kodak	1800	94	92	92½	92½	
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	200	9	8¾	8¾	9	
11⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	500	5½	5½	5½	5½	
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	
74⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2000	32¼	31½	32	32	
9⅞	2½	..	Elec Mus-Inst	1800	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	
60¾	14¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2700	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝	
108½	57	7	Elec Pow & Lpf	300	60	59	59	60	
98¼	49	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	300	49¾	49	49	50½	
..	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	
45⅜	30	5	Endicott Johnson	100	31	31	31	32	
49	21⅞	2.40	Engineers Pub S	300	23½	23	23	..	
39¾	8¾	..	Erie RR	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞	
8⅝	2	..	Evans Auto Load	100	2	2	2	2	
25	11	1½	Exchange Buffet	130	11⅜	11¼	11¼	12	

—F—

109⅞	50	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	48¼	48¼	48¼	..	
30	5	..	Fed Water Serv	400	5½	5¾	5½	4⅞	
56½	23	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	700	27⅞	26½	26½	27¼	
104	85¼	6½	Filene's pf	10	97	97	97	..	
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	400	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
66½	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	54¼	54	54¼	54¼	
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	900	50⅞	50	50⅜	51	
..	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¾	5¼	..	Fisk R pf cv	40	1	1	1	..	
19⅞	6⅞	1½	Foster-Wheeler	300	11¼	10⅛	11¼	10	
32½	18	55	Fourth Nat Inv	400	19	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	
31⅜	5	..	Fox Film A	2100	6¾	5½	5⅞	5⅜	
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	2100	17⅝	16¾	16¾	17¾	

—G—

60	20½	3	Gamewell	10	22	20½	20½	20½	
7⅞	2⅞	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	
73⅜	38½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	41	40	41	41	
47	9⅜	2	Gen Asphalt	600	14⅜	14	14⅜	15¼	
25¾	14⅜	2	Gen Baking	700	15¾	15½	15½	16	
9⅞	3⅜	..	Gen Bronze	100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
54¾	25⅝	1.60	Gen Electric	20100	26⅜	26⅛	26½	26⅝	
12⅜	8⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1700	11⅛	11	11	11	
56	30¼	3	Gen Foods	3100	35¾	34¾	34⅜	35⅝	
8½	2½	6	Gen Gas & E A	1100	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
48	20⅛	3	Gen Motors	15400	25⅛	24¼	24½	25¼	
10¼	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	200	4	3⅜	4	..	
31	10¼	2½	Gen Print Ink	20	15½	15½	15½	15¾	
23	4⅜	..	Gen Pub Service	100	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5	
84½	22¼	8	Gen Ry Signal	100	30	29⅞	29⅞	30	
9½	1¼	..	Gen Realty	100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
74½	17	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	19¼	19	19¼	20	
57⅜	17	1	Gen Refractories	100	16⅞	16½	16½	17	
15⅝	11¼	..	Gen Thea Equip	3400	1	1	1	1	
38⅜	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	3100	13¾	13¼	13½	13½	
7⅞	3	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	
16⅛	4½	..	Glidden	500	7	7	7	7⅛	
82	45	7	Glidden pf	10	67¾	63¼	65	68	
97⅜	38⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	7⅞	7	7¼	7⅛	
42½	18	2½	Gold Dust	4400	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	18⅞	
117½	98	6	Gold Dust pf	100	100	100	100	100½	
20¾	5	..	Goodrich	200	6	5¾	5¾	6	
52¾	16	3	Goodyear	1900	20	19¾	19¾	20	
91	57½	7	Goodyear Ipf	100	65	65	65	63	
73½	50	..	Gotham S T xw	90	53	53	53	..	
6⅜	1	..	Gould Coupler A	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	
6½	1⅞	..	Graham Paige	100	3	3	3	3	
25½	2½	..	Grand-Stl Stores	200	2¾	3	3	3	
18⅛	50	..	Grand Union	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
42	25⅜	1	Grant (WT)	700	32½	32	32	32½	
69¾	20	5	Great Nor pf	100	23	21⅛	21⅛	23	
23½	12	4	Great Nor Ore	100	15	15	15	15	
11⅞	5⅜	..	Great West Sug	400	7¾	7½	7¼	7½	
96½	80⅛

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Railroad Wage Question Is Prominent—Business Lacks Vigor

In the large, there was no constructive factor of particular importance affecting business and finance in the current week, most developments being of a negative character.

Outstanding in the domestic news was the good-will visit of Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister of Italy, who pledged his nation to peace, coöperation and stability and a liberal solution of war obligations, the rejection by the rail unions of the proposal for a 10 per cent cut in wages, the disclosure of the Farm Board's losses on its holdings of wheat and cotton and the disconcerting declines in grain and security prices.

Events standing out on the international horizon included the gradual unfolding of the Japanese objective in its military activities in Manchuria, the decision by France that German private debts cannot be placed ahead of reparations, the steady decline in pound sterling and the virtual agreement by Belgian interests which control the Katanga properties to the curtailment proposals of American copper interests.

Wage Problem Big Factor

Looming perhaps larger than most factors at the moment is the railroad question. The rail executives' suggestion of a voluntary cut being unproductive, attention will now be centered in the discussions that will ensue on Dec. 8 when representatives of union labor meet to take action on problems affecting their welfare. If the two sides cannot come to terms, a long-drawn out struggle looms, unless President Hoover intervenes.

The revelation of Farm Board activities which showed holdings of 189,656,187 bushels of wheat, losses on wheat and cotton aggregating $177,000,000 and high salaries paid to Farm Board executives, has roused congressmen to the futility of price fixing and endeavors to stabilize domestic markets at levels higher than world markets. It is realized that the Government venture into the wheat and cotton business may cost the people several hundred millions.

Business Activity Low

So far as business is concerned, most indices show no unusual trend. A rather low rate of activity continues in steel, building, automobile and railroad industries.

Steel production fell off in the last week 2 per cent to 29 per cent of capacity. Revenue car loadings were lower in the last recorded week than in the previous week or the corresponding week of last year. The output of electricity for the week ended Nov. 21 shows a decline of 3.9 per cent compared with a decline of 5.2 per cent in the previous week.

Output in the motor trade will be larger in December than in either of the two preceding months and it is expected that a noticeable expansion will take place in the early months of 1932, when new models go into production. This in itself should stimulate business and have a marked effect on steel operations. Much is expected of the new car by Ford, which the trade believes will show new features and design.

Textile Trade Quiet

The cotton textile trade as a whole is quiet. In wools, the backward season has delayed buying. The demand is for low-priced products, and the margin of profit for manufacturers is low.

The warm weather has delayed seasonal buying in the retail markets, and volume of sales has been substantially below those of the preceding week. The tendency toward firmness in the prices of many commodities has changed to an easier tone.

In the South there is steady improvement in employment. Work on highway and other outdoor construction work continues very busy. Business in general in that section seems definitely to be on the upgrade.

In the banking world, improvement is now more marked. There were only 18 bank failures last week, less than one-third of the like October period. This improvement is credited in large part to the reorganization of the National Credit Corporation.

Mixed Conditions Abroad

Abroad the conditions are mixed. In England, sentiment is rather optimistic, with the antidumping duties well received. The stock market is firm and industrial activities are progressing at a better pace.

The German situation is still precarious. The country faces the new British tariff with dismay, the porcelain, glass and woolen industries being especially hit. Coal and steel outputs are lower. French determination to put reparations debts ahead of private debts arouses much ire.

In France, commodity prices are slipping and most producing industries are slackening their pace, October foreign trade showed a slight gain in exports.

The security markets of the world have in general experienced severe recessions this week. On the New York Stock Exchange prices have fallen 13 out of the last 15 sessions. Industrial issues are down on the average 25 points since Nov. 10. The rail issues have been adversely affected by the poor earnings statements and the wage controversy.

With sporadic exceptions, weakness has prevailed in the London and Paris stock markets. Copper shares were attacked. Japanese bonds and Argentine rails were weak. The Berlin Boerse remained closed.

OFFER NORTH BOSTON LIGHTING

A new issue of $7,500,000 5½ per cent secured gold notes of the North Boston Lighting Properties is being offered by a banking group headed by Chase Harris Forbes Corporation and including Bankers Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co., the First National Old Colony Corporation, F. S. Moseley & Co., the N. W. Harris Company, Inc., Otis & Co., Bodell & Co., H. P. Wood & Co., Tenney & Co., Inc., and Edward M. Bradley & Co., Inc. These notes, which are dated Dec. 1, 1931 and due Dec. 1, 1932, are priced at 100 and interest, yielding 5½ per cent.

BUTTERICK CO.'S PROFIT

Butterick Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $263,631 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equal to $1.43 a share on 183,969 shares, compared with $282,925, or $1.53 a share on 184,240 shares, in the first nine months of 1930.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88¾	88¾
Adams Express 4s '48	73½	73½
Alaska Gold Mines A	6¼	6¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	38½	38
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	38¾	38
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	37½	37
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	89¾	89¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	51¼	51
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	72½	72½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75	74
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	62¼	61½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	6	6
Amer Smelting 5s '47	100	99½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	112	112
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101⅜	101⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '90	102	101¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	101½	101¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105½	105
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75	74½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65½	62½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90½	89¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	98½	98
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	27½	27½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	67½	67
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	45½	45
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82¾	82¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	79	79
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	82½	82½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	77¾	76⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	52¼	51⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	67½	67½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	95⅝	95
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5½s '48 B	105	105
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	81	80½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	99¼	99¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102⅜	102⅜
Boston & Maine 5s '67	68¼	68¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91	91
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	71½	70
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	99¾	99¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	55	55
Bush Term con 5s '55	70	70
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	72	72
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	78½	78½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	82¾	82¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86	86
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85	85
Can North 4½s '35	92	92
Can North deb 6½s '46	100	99¾
Can North deb 7s '40	99½	97½
Can Pacific deb 4s	64¾	64¾
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101½	100
Cen New England 4s '61	67½	67½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82	82
Cen Pacific 5s '60	80½	80½
Cen RR NJ 5s '87	99	99
Certainteed 5½s '48	45¾	45½
Ches Corp 5s '47	79	78
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93½	93½
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Ches & O 4½s B	834	84
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	45¼	45¼
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	100	100
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	101½	101¼
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103¼	103
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51	50
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	36½	36½
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	53½	53½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	65½	65½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9¾	9¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	27	26½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	72	67
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	30	29½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	56	56
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	92¼	92
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	59½	58½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	58	58
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	43	41
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	94½	94½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111¾	111¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	93	92
Chile Copper 5s '47	56	55½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88½	88½
Cin Un Terminal 4½s A 2020	95	95
Cin Un T 5s Rct wi	97¾	97¾
Clev, CC&StL 4½s E '77	69	69
Cin Wa Mich 4s	71	71
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	98	98
Colo Industrial 5s '34	65	65
Colo &So 1st rfg 4½s '35	91¾	91¼
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	82	82
Columbia G & E 5s '52 May	85½	85
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	90½	90
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	26¾	26½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100	99¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	97½	97¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	102½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	28	28
Container Corp 6s '46	43½	42½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	57½	56½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	28¼	28¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	5	5
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102½	102½
Del &Hudson rfg 5s '43	76½	76
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	93	93
Den &Rio & con 4s '36	59¼	59
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	36	35
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97	96½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '58	101½	101
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	91	90½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87	87
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101	101
Erie RR ref 5s '67	41	40
Erie RR gen lien	49	48
Erie RR gen 5s '75	41	40
Fla East Coast 5s '74	8½	8½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	10½	10½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	60½	59
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100¼	100
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	61	60
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	7¼	7
Goodrich 6s '45	51	51
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	77	76
Goodyear Tire & R 5s '57	81½	80½
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '36	93	92¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97	97
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	70	70
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	81	78
Great Northern 7s '36 A	98	95
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	8	8
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	44	44
Houston Ed&Tex 1st 4s '33	98	98
Hudson Coal 5s '62	44½	44
Hudson & Man adj in 6s '57	58	57
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86½	86½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¼	104¼
Ill Central 4½s '66	38½	37
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	97
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	85	82
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	56	56
Inter Match 5s ct rcts '41	63	62
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	60½	59
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46¾	46½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	47	46
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	85	64¼
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	50	50
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	85	85
Int Mer Mar coll 6s '41	54	52½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	61½	61
Int Paper 6s '55	43	43
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	46	46
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	45¾	44½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	55½	54½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	53½	53½
Inv Equity Co. 5s A	60	60
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	99½	99¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	60¾	60¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	58	58
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87¼	86¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	86	86
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	97	97
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	99	99
L'Auturo 6s '54	12½	10
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	70	70
Loew's Inc 6s '41	90	89¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	46	45½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
Manhat Ry con 4s 90	38¾	38¾
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	32	32
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88½	88½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	88½	88½
Meade 6s '45 ww	50	50
Metro Edison 4½s '88	90	90
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	97	96½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	95	95
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	93	93
Min Stk & SSM 4s '38	50	49
Miss Central 5s	12	12
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75	75
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	41	40¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	36½	35½
Mo Pacific 5s A '65	57½	53¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	53¼	52¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	52½	52½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	52¾	52
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	53¼	52¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	40½	39
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	18¼	17½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	97¼	97¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75¾	75
Murray Body 6½s '34	85	85
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	93½	93
Nat Steel 5s	78	77¾
Newberry 5½s	84	84
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	99½	99½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106	105¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	79½	79½
N O T & M 5½s '54	42¾	42¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	86½	86
NYC&HR 4½s N	66¾	66
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	65	65
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	75	74
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	88	88
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	68½	68
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	80¾	80¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	27	25½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	32¾	30
NY Dock Co 4s '51	62	62
NY Dock Co 5s '38	45	45
NY Edison 5s '44	104⅜	104⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110¼	110½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	68	68
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	91	91
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	42¾	42½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47	47
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101¾	101¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¾	100¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	62	62
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100¼	100
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100	100
Norf & W, con 4s '96	91⅝	91¼
North Am Co 5s '61	88	88
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	95	94⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57½	57½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	78	78
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	65	65
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	99¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	104¾	104¾
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	27	27
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	76½	78½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¾	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	163½	163½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	55	51
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	61¾	59
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	65	65
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	40	40
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90¼	90
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	67½	66
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83¼	83½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	80	80
Penn Railroad 5s '64	90½	90¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102½	102¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	57	57
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91¾	91¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	100	100
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	62	62
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '78	94½	94½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	68¾	68
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	39	38
Pure Oil 5½s '40	79	79
Pure Oil 5½s '37	79½	79½
Pub Scv E&G 4s	92	91¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	99¼	99¼
Read rfg 4½s A '97	78½	78½
Read rfg 4½s B '97	81⅞	79½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	58	58
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	84½	84½
Revere Cop &Br 6s '48	70½	70½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	65	65
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	79	79
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	34	33
St Louis &SF 4½s '78	22¾	21¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	48	47½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	55½	55
St Louis SW con 4s '32	41¼	41¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	32½	32½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	74	74
Seabd A L 6s	5	5
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	2¾	2¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	79½	79½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97½	97½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	83⅜	83⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	89	88
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99½	99½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	96	96
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¼	102½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82½	82¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	65	65
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	68	66
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	65⅝	65
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	99	99
Southern Pacific Ohe A 4½s '77	84½	84½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	53½	53
Southern Ry con 5s '94	90	88
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	60	60
Spokane I R 5s '55	20¾	20¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	68½	68½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102¾	102
Texas Corp 5s '44	84½	84½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31	31
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	65	64¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100½	100½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	100½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	80¼	80
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93	93
Union Pacific 4s '68	75¼	75¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83¼	81½
United Biscuit 6s '42	98¾	98¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	49	49
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	92¾	92¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	54	53
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	56	55½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	90	88
Wabash RR 4½s '78	26¼	25
Wabash RR 5s B '76	27	25½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	34½	34½
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	7½	7½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	34	32½
Warren Bros 6s '41	53	53
West Shore 4s 2361	76	74
Western Electric 5s '44	100¾	99¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	53½	53¼
Western NY Pa 5s '37	96	96
Western Union 5s '51	75½	75½
Western Union col 5s '38	83	82½
Western Union 6½s '36	95¼	95¼
Western Union 5s '60	74½	72½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	73⅝	73⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	3⅝	3⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	3½	3½
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	34½	34½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	82½	82½
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	60	58½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	43½	43½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	75	75
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	76½	75

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov28	Nov27
3½s '47	99.28	99.28	99.28	99.28
1st 4¼s '47	100.25	100.19	100.19	100.16
4th 4¼s '38	101	100.28	100.28	101
4th 4¼s reg	100.26	100.26	100.26	
US 3s '55	92.7	92.2	92.7	92.4
US 3¼s '49	93.20	93.20	93.20	93.22
US 3¼s '43 Mar	97.23	97.22	97.22	
US 3¼s '43 June	97.24	97.24	97.24	
US 3¼s '47	97.24	97.22	97.22	97.23
US 3¼s '56	99.20	99.16	99.16	99.16
US 4s '54	101.14	101.13	101.13	101.8
US 4s '52	104.18	104.14	104.14	104.16

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	42	41
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	19½	19½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	19½	19½
Antioquia 7s A '45	20½	20½
Antioquia 7s C '45	20	20
Antioquia 7s D '45	20	19½
Antioquia III 7s '57	19½	19½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	53	53
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	53½	52¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	52	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	52	42
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	52¾	52¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	52¼	52¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	52¾	52¾
Australia 5s '55	51	50
Australia 5s '57	49½	48½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	84	83
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	79½	79½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84¾	84
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94	93¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	97¾	97¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	94¾	94
Bergen (City) 6s '40	80	80
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	39¾	39
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	34½	34½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	35	35
Berlin Elec 6s '55	29	27¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	11½	10
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	10¾	10¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	14	13½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102	101¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	22½	21
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	22½	22
Brazil (US) 8s '41	24	22¼
Bremen 7s '35	35½	35¼
Brisbane 5s '57	43½	43½
Brisbane 5s '58	43½	43½
Bulgaria 7s '67	35	35
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	32	30
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94	93
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	77½	77
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	91¾	91
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	29	28½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	17½	17¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	20	20
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	32	32
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	17½	16½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	16¾	16⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	15¼	15¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	16⅞	16⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	16⅞	16½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	25½	25½
Christiania (City) 6s '54	83	83
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	27¼	27
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	30	30
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33	31
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33	32
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	72	72
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	48	47½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s	63½	63½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	85	85
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40¾	40
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	27	27
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	105	104¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	64	63¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '56	72¾	72¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	80½	79
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	74¼	73
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	47	47
Dresden 7s '45	33½	33½
Dutch El 6s '47	89½	89¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	89¼	89¼
Fiat 7s '46 war	75¼	75¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	55½	55½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	56¾	56¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	64½	64½
Framrican Dev 7½s '42	96½	96½
French (Rep) 7s '49	113½	113½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118½	118½
German 7s '49	54	51¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	33½	33
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	30	29⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	30¾	30
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	36	36
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	31⅜	30½
Germ El Pow '53	33	33
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	33½	33½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	34	34
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	38	38
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	41¼	39½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	33½	32½
Hamburg 6s '46	36	36
Hansa 6s '30 ww	26	26
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	37	37
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	38	36
Irish Free State 5s '60	76½	76½
Italy (King) 7s '51	87	86
Jap (Con Fuel) 7s '44	85	85
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	80½	80½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94¼	92¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	41	41
Karstadt 6s '43	24	24
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	54	53½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	30	30
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	66	66
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102	101½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101⅞	101¾
Medellin 6½s '54	20	20
Mex 4s small A	3	3
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67	65¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	19¾	19¾
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	102	102
New South Wales 5s '57	48¼	48¼
New South Wales 5s '58	48¼	48½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102⅝	102⅜
North German Lloyd 6s '47	32	31½
Norway (King) 5s '63	71½	71½
Norway (King) 6s '43	81¾	81¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	83	83
Norway (King) 6s '52	81¾	80½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	70½	70½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	74	74
Oslo (City) 6s '55	83	82
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100½	100½
Paris-Lyon&-Med int ctf 7s '58	104	103¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	97¼	97¼
Paulista Ry 7s '42	70	70
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	11½	10½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	11½	11
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	21¾	21¾
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	56	56
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61¼	61¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	14	14
Prussia 6s '52	26½	26
Queensland (State) 6s '47	56¼	56¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	43	42½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	40½	39½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	35½	35½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 wy	36	36
Rhinelbe 7s '46	36¼	36¼
Ruhr '48	35	35
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	14½	14½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	25¼	25¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	12½	12
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	17	16⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	12½	12½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	72¼	72
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	90¼	90¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	74	74
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	6¾	6¼
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	20	20
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	51	49¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	29¾	29¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	29	29
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	34½	31½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105¼	105¼
Ser

EDUCATIONAL

'Come, Teachers, Let Us Read'

By JENNIE P. BURGESS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the many joys of teaching school—the fine, human contacts, the delight of seeing lively young thought develop, the satisfaction of filling a useful position in society, the pleasure of making creative use of one's knowledge—among all of these is the added joy of a school-teacher's reading, reading that has for him a rich meaning, since it relates immediately to his daily task and his creative work, that is an integral part of his pattern of life.

Some may object to my statement that teachers have time to read. To be sure, no one of us has as much time as he would like for his own type of recreational reading. I myself am constantly making lists of books that I just "must read." Gayly I lope through the new reviews, marking this and that, and of course I have time to read only a part of what I so confidently mark. But time to read I have always found, after the compositions are marked, the statistics desired by the office are carefully written out, the plays are coached, the basketball games attended, the absent pupils visited, the misunderstanding parents (and, thank goodness, often the understanding ones) consulted, and many other tasks performed that school-teachers do before nine in the morning and after four in the afternoon.

Time for reading often combines with the teacher's necessity for doing a certain kind of reading, the necessity often lending point and color to what might otherwise be dull. Once, after several years of teaching German and English, I found myself faced with the necessity of teaching history in a small high school—not just American history, but all of history from the story of the prehistoric cave dwellers drawing pictures of mammoths on the cave walls to the latest proceedings of the League of Nations. Perhaps only a person somewhat ignorant would have the temerity to undertake such a task. My own college history courses had been scattered and were now a few years in the rear. But at least history was written down in books, and I could read. So read I did. In a new town I knew no one; I had a comfortable hotel room, and the school, having been for some years under an excellent superintendent, had a good library. During the first few weeks of that autumn term I read 5000 pages of history—read it with the concentration and the retentiveness of memory that accompany reading which we know we must master. Although later I had some jolly social experiences in that town, one of the pleasantest recollections I have of my stay there is that of my history reading spree. Ever since then the reading of history has been one of my personal joys.

Delving More Deeply

It was this history reading experience which taught me how greatly teaching can enrich one's reading. Reading that will the next day be translated into action, that is clearly related to the improvement of tomorrow's task, is creative and can be compared to creative arts like writing or painting. In my own experience, after I had taught history for several years and had increased my knowledge by summer school and extension courses, I found mental buoyancy in the reading of books only distantly related to the daily lessons—books far beyond the comprehension of my pupils and from which I could not quote in the classroom. These books, however, offered me not only personal adventure in the challenge they flung at my thinking, but also background and perspective that lent depth and color to the daily lessons both for my pupils and me.

A group of books of this sort including such titles as Lewis Mumford's "Golden Day," Vernon Louis Parrington's "Main Currents in American Thought," Constance Rourke's "Trumpets of Jubilee" and Claude Bowers's "The Tragic Era" were naturally beyond the orbit of even the brightest of my 16-year-olds, but from my reading of them our lessons in American history and literature gained much in verve. By their emphasis on the history of ideas rather than on the trend of events the writers of these books gave me some knowledge of the interrelationships of various incidents in our national story and an inkling of our destiny and our relation to the rest of the world. They showed me that a knowledge of the past is a clear glass through which one may see his present in true proportion. My pupils might be too young to understand the affiliation between transcendentalism and the anti-slavery movement, but I could give them more clear and interesting lessons on the history of the abolishing of slavery because I had learned a little of this from Mumford.

And then think of the fun I had reading these books because all the time the thoughts would intervene between me and the page, "Here is something that will liven up tomorrow's lesson." From another of Mumford's books I reaped one of my most enchanting experiences. This was that history of American architecture which he calls "Sticks and Stones." I began reading it when I was drawing plans for a cottage of my own and had been browsing through the architecture shelves of the library for aid. For my cottage Mumford at least confirmed my taste for the simplicities of the early American style, but in my teaching of a senior class in American history he helped me more than he did in my building. As I read his lucid account of the relationship between the national ideals of a people and their buildings and arts, I kept saying to myself, "My boys and girls must have some of this." "Why, it is more important that the pupils with manual talent draw a series of houses showing the history of changes in taste than that they draw the trenches of the field of Gettysburg."

For His Pupils Also

For teaching my boys and girls something about the history of the Middle Ages I found inspiration in the books of another writer who would be far beyond the pupils—the learned Henry Adams. I might not accept his conclusions without question, but his "Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres" gave me an insight into the daily lives of people of the thirteenth century—an insight that lent warmth to my teaching. Walter Pater's "Marius the Epicurean" afforded me and hence my class the same refreshing acquaintance with yet another age. I might go on and on talking of books which I read because they wove themselves into my daily tasks. My own experiences have been limited to the teaching of history and English, but I can imagine that the teachers of natural science, for instance, must have the joy of much creative reading. In fact just a little only partially understood reading of Eddington and Sir James Jeans tells me that these teachers have an amazing amount of reading to do if they want to keep up. But, even so, burdened as he must sometimes be, I know that a good teacher of high school physics can get genuine joy and inspiration from reading of these books. The teacher is reading not only for himself but for his pupils; he is feeding fuel to a light which will light others. He is tilling the soil of his thought, keeping it from becoming hard packed, that he may grow ideas.

Not that I would imply, however, that my own reading is confined to books related to my teaching, although a teacher greatly interested in his work easily falls into such a temptation. More than some other people, a teacher of children or of very young persons needs sometimes to dwell in a world entirely apart from and beyond his daily work—a teacher must sometimes retire to a world more mature than the school room. Fortunate that teacher who is able to find companions, or a companion, with a mature and philosphic viewpoint. The pedantry, the "school-teacheriness," the "narrow-mindedness" of which we school-teachers are sometimes accused is nothing more than the inability to see the daily details of our work in true perspective, the narrowing down of our personal interests to those of the immature children with whom we deal. This tendency not only hurts us in our association with our fellows but makes us less fit to guide the young.

One way (among several others) for a school-teacher to keep himself mature and balanced is to read books that lift him out of his daily orbit. The perfect intellectual human companions are not always at hand, although even these are not so hard to find in small isolated communities as some of the modern novelists would have us believe. But books are always there. And here no "list of 100 best books" can guide anyone. If you find release from work by reading detective stories and your brother gets refreshment from the poems of Edwin Arlington Robinson, there is no reason why either of you should try to convert the other. My sister may revel in the sophistications and humor of Edith Wharton or Ellen Glasgow, and I may walk in quiet New England by-ways with Sarah Orne Jewett, but later we may each be able to see the small problems of the schoolroom in correct perspective because for a time we have been away.

And, best of all, this reading may become what Stuart Chase recently called "a participating form of recreation" when the teacher finds friends to share in the reading of good books, old or new, friends with whom to talk about these books, in whose company to follow the trail of playful fancy with Harry Leon Wilson, to discuss the values of life with John Cowper Powys, or to sing with Edna St. Vincent Millay.

WHEN A PRIVATE SCHOOL IN A CITY EXTENDS ITS BORDERS INTO THE COUNTRY

Clairbourn School, Pasadena, Calif.

While classes will be held in the city as heretofore, the girls of this school can live, have their sports, and do their studying at this country place which has been named Clairbourn Hall. Here they will receive a carefully supervised home life. This school wants the child to enjoy being educated.

TO SEE THEM SAFELY ON THEIR WAY TO SCHOOL

Mother Becomes the Traffic Officer's Co-Worker.

The first educational experience of each day for the city child is that of crossing the busy street between home and school. For the first year the parent of the small child is likely to see this important lesson carefully learned, gradually guiding the youngster up to the point where he can be allowed to go alone. The child discovers that by giving his positive cooperation he has something valuable to contribute to the traffic situation.

The Parent

Allendale, N. J.

Dear Editor:

I have always read The Parent column with a great deal of interest and have learned many helpful things from the letters.

Having no children in our own home, Mother and I have "adopted" our neighbor's children, and have formed a little sewing circle which we have called the Four Leaf Clover Club, because we started with four little girls (ages ranging from 5 to 9). This little club has been a glorious success, and only last week passed its fortieth meeting.

Once a week, on Saturday morning, the little girls bring their sewing baskets and Bibles and meet at our house.

The children have learned a verse for every letter in the alphabet,

A—"A soft answer turneth away wrath."
B—"Be still and know that I am God."
C—"Come unto me all ye that labor—"

and so on to the end.

To hear them repeat the different verses without a single mistake is a joy to behold. They are learning the books of the Bible and they can repeat all in the Old Testament, even though they stumble over some of the big words.

Then we take out our sewing, while I read aloud from the Children's Page of the Monitor. Everything on this page is enjoyed by all. Milly-Molly-Mandy is their favorite character and Little Cat and Dog-wow a close second, while Molly Holden is growing very dear to them. Such close attention in such little girls is delightful, and no one ever read to a more flattering audience, for they laugh at the jolly parts, cry at the sad ones, and are breathless at any suspense.

After partaking of some simple refreshment, such as grape juice and cookies, we sing and adjourn.

A president, secretary, treasurer and refreshment committee all make it seem like a grown-up club and the pennies and nickels slowly accumulate for a real party with ice cream about twice a year.

The joy Mother and I have derived from this little club is great, for we not only have been able to give them some instruction in embroidering and many happy hours spent in hearing beautiful stories but have given them a sense of love through the Bible verses and singing which I'm sure they'll never forget.

I would love to help anyone to start a little club of this kind and could assure her of unlooked-for pleasure from the undertaking.

(Miss) K. W.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor:

A small child stands watching a continuous downpour of rain, not being able to do anything about it. He shifts from one foot to the other, waiting impatiently for the sun to peep through the clouds.

Mother suggests blocks, trucks or games, but he continues to stare out the window.

It is at a time like this when we appreciate any reasonable suggestions to divert the attention of our children, making them happy and smiling once again.

There are many ways to content the child who has to remain indoors on a rainy day. One way is to soak some green peas in cold water until soft. Then the child with the aid of toothpicks, is able to make furniture, dolls and many other things, much to his amusement.

A pair of blunt scissors and an old magazine will work wonders, as most every child loves to cut out pretty pictures.

The best suggestion, I think, is the winter sand box. Most children like to play in the sand but are unable to do so in the winter or on rainy days. The sand to which I refer is clean and easily swept up or may be taken up in the vacuum cleaner.

The directions for making the winter sand box are quite simple. Secure a wooden box and paint it any color desired. From your grocer buy enough yellow cornmeal to half or three-quarters fill the box. The cornmeal is very reasonable, selling for a few cents a pound. A few toy dishes or small empty cans from your pantry will make your child beam with joy as he settles down to a day of pleasant play.

The cornmeal will not harm your choice rugs, in fact, many women use it to clean their rugs by dampening it and letting it stand.

(Miss) S. La G.

Making the Classics Live

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

HOW to put life into the teachings of a dead language is a question which must have puzzled teachers for centuries. Dr. Arnold of Rugby certainly gave a new lease to classical studies when he used them as a background against which to illustrate the life and literature of the nineteenth century; but he was teaching the sixth form at a school noted for scholarship, and the spade work had already been done for him.

The task of rousing interest in Latin at the beginning is certainly lighter in countries once under Roman occupation. Probably the finest use ever made of Roman "local color" to arouse interest was in a conducted tour of Gloucester organized by Mr. John Bellows, the discoverer of the Roman city walls. Mr. Bellows first described in detail a Roman city plan, and then conducted the party round the modern town, emphasizing the powerful influence exerted on it by Roman ideas. At the end of the walk, he confessed that the plan had been one of ancient Rome and not of ancient Gloucester!

America has no Roman towns, and the teacher must perforce rely on his local museum for any visible proof of the existence of a "gladium" or a "numas"; he must therefore make the fullest possible use of the countless Latin words embedded in modern language. It is worth noting in this respect that children warm perceptibly to the declensions when they are told that their own language was as fully declined in earlier years, and that in "mice," "children," "kine," and "cows" they use four different plural endings themselves.

The classics have always played a large part in British education, though it is doubtful whether, under the purely literary methods of study usually employed, the average student ever catches the real spirit of the classics. It was refreshing, therefore, to visit a holiday camp in the Costwolds where boys from a nearby public school were excavating a Roman villa, and obviously enjoying the work, and to find that 25 boys and masters from another school in the county had gone to Greece for their holidays, traveling steerage in a Greek steamer. A noteworthy experiment was carried out at the Perse School, Cambridge, where for years Latin was taught by the direct method with success.

An elaborate, sustained and successful effort to make the classics live has been made by Bradfield College, Berkshire. Bradfield produced "The Birds" of Aristophanes in Greek as early as 1882, and in 1890, Dr. H. B. Gray, then headmaster, acquired a disused quarry near the college gateway and commenced with pick and shovel to turn it into a proper Greek theater. "The Antigone" of Sophocles was given there in June, 1890, before a thousand people, and, except during the World War, a play has been presented triennially before an ever-growing audience drawn from all parts of the country. In 1928 there were 6000 spectators, and in 1931 6000.

The writer had the privilege of witnessing the performance of "The Antigone" in 1931. The spectator receives a copy of the play in Greek with an interleaved translation done by the Sixth Form. He is conducted to his seat by a 'Ραβδουχος with a white wand, and, were it not for the garb of the spectators he could from that moment well imagine himself transported to the fourth century B. C. Rather than use his own words to describe the effect, the writer prefers to fall back on those of an accomplished man of letters, Mr. Cyril Bailey who wrote, of the Antigone performance of 1890:

"If I try to analyze my impressions, the beauty of the setting comes first. . . . The play itself was intensely impressive. I had my rather priggish schoolboy theories of the 'moral' of the Antigone, but it was quite another thing to watch the struggle of wills and motives before one's eyes . . . above all details there remained a quite new vision of the vivid reality of a great Greek play and the possibility of its conveyance to a modern audience."

The actors are all boys, and there is a Greek orchestra of boys supplemented by a concealed brass and string band, the music being especially composed. As may well be imagined, such a production entails a great expenditure of time, effort and money, but the expenditure is fully justified. To quote Mr. Bailey again:

"Bradfield has for these 40 years not only provided a periodical treat for all lovers of Greek, but has done much to stimulate modern interest in Greek drama. Her plays have shown what it is possible for schoolboys to do, and have led in other schools to the substitution of a complete play for the traditional speech-day scene—though nowhere in such ideal conditions. If this has taught a wider public that the Greek drama is full of vitality and significance today, it has also done what, to my mind, is no less important, it has transformed into a reality for the construing schoolboy the text on which he toils for so many hours in school. It is the most original and the most fruitful contribution which any school has made to the study of the classics in our day."

The Teaching of Number

I—*How Babies Learn to Count*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cheltenham, Eng.

NUMBER needs practically no formal introduction to the child, for since his cradle days he has been practiced in its use. When he was very small, someone sang,

One, two, three, four, five,
Once I caught a fish alive,

or

This little pig went to market,
This little pig stayed at home,

to a delicious accompaniment of squeezing little pink toes. When he was a little bigger he found himself chanting in chorus with some obliging grown-up,

One two
Buckle my shoe
Three four
Shut the door

and demanding over and over again the history of "Ten Little Nigger Boys." In addition to this he knows the value of "and," in "Daddy and me."

All the preliminary steps in preparation for later mechanical number work will be oral, taken happily and unconsciously in the chatter and activities of the day. Counting-out games are a delight to the tiniest as well as to their older sisters and brothers, and to divide a group into sides for tug of war or a partner game will set the very youngest agog to see that the division is equal.

Counting for Group and Partners

"Another boy," demands the leader of one squadron pointing to an unsquired maiden.

"How many?" asks the teacher.

"One more," repeats the side in chorus, a little impatient at the teacher's apparent obtuseness.

Every baby, even to the smallest pet in the school nursery, has endless practice in distributing and collecting toys, bricks, and apparatus of varying kinds, and without drawing special attention to the fact the teacher counts the objects she handles.

"One for Billy and one for Kate. That's two," she says, and places one ball in each hand of the little helper. Before long she purposely withholds two pastel boxes from the requisite number for her class.

"More, please," chants the helper, returning.

"Who are without boxes?" asked the teacher.

"Roger and Dorothy."

"Take what you want, then," he is told, and each little hand grasps a colored box.

"How many did you get just now?" asks the teacher after a moment.

"Two," says the mathematician, "one for Roger and one for Dorothy."

"Girls first," he is reminded, so reverses the order, preparing the way for a stupendous fact, to be presented in a later grade, that if six and four are ten, four and six are likewise ten. The child who meets inversion for the first time on paper without having tested it is by no means convinced, but with the happy practice he will help himself in this particular and his neighbors too.

"I can't add on 9," whispered Marjorie, sniffing dismally at sight of 2+9=

"Turn it round then," said Henry, "say 9 and 2 instead. It's just the same."

The sun came out! "I've got nine," chanted Marjorie under her breath, "and two more make eleven."

The most ordinary, or ill-equipped nursery, gives endless opportunity for counting small groups of objects.

"One, two, three, four babies on this mat," says the teacher. "How many are there on your mat, John?"

Garments Are Counted

John grasps three jerseys in succession. "Three," he answers.

A little puzzled line crosses the face he loves. "It is three," he says, touching the jerseys again.

"Four," answers a baby suddenly from another mat. "He's forgotten himself."

"Oh, yes," says the teacher, "three and one more, four altogether."

Then there is the joy of counting gloves and buttons, gaiters and bootlace holes. The little child's clothes provide plenty of practice. "One glove, two gloves on," says the teacher.

"One, two, three, four," counts an admirer, touching the shining buttons on a reefer coat. "Five, six, seven, eight," continues the puffed-up coated one, stroking the second row. "Two fours," exclaims the teacher, pausing to admire, "eight altogether. You big boy."

But one must beware of limiting little children to small numbers. They love the sound of large ones, and the fact that they have no idea of the composition of them in no way detracts from their fascination. Count the class aloud for your roll total, and let the babies join in. Count the pennies and the milk bottles at lunch time and let the babies help. Count the chairs and turn them upside down and count all the legs. Count the canvas beds.

DOROTHY THODY.

DRAMATIC ARTS

HOLLYWOOD
Community Theatre School
Est. 1917 Neely Dickson, Director
Stage, Screen, Dancing, Voice, Diction
Students Given Opportunity for Professional Appearances
1731 North Bronson HE. 5279
HOLLYWOOD, Calif. HE. 1471

Philadelphia School of Expression and Dramatic Art
Professional and Vocational Training in Acting, Teaching, Directing, Radio and Concert Work. Two-Year Daily Finishing Course. 47th year. Elizabeth Lavender Schreiner, Head of School, Prosser Building, 1714 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

COEDUCATIONAL

HOME CENTRE SCHOOL
Advertising only in The Christian Science Monitor
HOME CENTRE
JUNIOR HIGH GRADES KINDERGARTEN
Music Department
3848 Irving Park Blvd.
KEYstone 8723
CHICAGO

Berkeley Hall School
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
Co-educational
Nursery School through Junior High School. Small classes afford individual progress. High ideals of scholarship and conduct developed through emphasis upon right thinking.
300 North Swall Drive Tel. Oxford 4814

WINNWOOD SCHOOL
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.
Telephone Ronkonkoma 116

Architect's Sketch.
Two Buildings Completed.
A delightful co-educational school near New York. College preparatory. 150 acres. Athletics for all.
Ages six to nineteen
UPPER SCHOOL
LOWER SCHOOL
Catalogue sent upon request
We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor

ART

STUDY ART
Painting, modeling, illustrating, and all commercial art courses.
Lowest Terms—Write for new catalog
FALL TERM NOW IN SESSION
The Kansas City Art Institute
4415 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
Schools of Fine and Industrial Art
Faculty of seventy-five. Courses in all branches. Operated on a non-profit basis, low tuition. Fifty-third year. Free illustrated catalog.
Winter Term begins January 4, 1932. Address Box C-M, Michigan Ave. at Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

COEDUCATIONAL

Mariposa Garden
Beautiful Hollywood School
Kindergarten to Sixth Grade
Day or Resident
Voice, Piano, Violin, Speech, Dancing
ELSIE M. HUSTON
7027 Sunset Blvd., near Hollywood High
Hollywood, Calif. Phone Hollyfront 7931

The Beacon School
EMBODYING A NEW CONCEPT OF EDUCATION
All Grades—
Co-educational—
Adult Courses
Students enrolled at any time
150 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY
Write now for "Beacon Lights"
"IN THY LIGHT SHALL WE SEE LIGHT"

INTENSIVE
individual training for radio, talking pictures, stage, platform work.
Two-year course. Graduate students with leading broadcasting and theatrical companies.
HELENE BOLL
201 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

FINE AND APPLIED ARTS

TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION
1680 Broadway (Nr. 52nd Street), New York
All phases from elementary to full mastery of costume design and illustration taught in shortest time consistent with thoroughness.
NEW COURSES
Dressmaking, Draping, Designing, Cutting, Patternmaking, Sketching, Millinery. Special Day, Saturday and Evening Classes for Trade—Stage—Individual Needs
Write for Catalogue C
Investigate Before Registering Elsewhere

LANGUAGES

Another Language
Is a Social, Cultural, Business Asset
And it is so easy to learn by our natural conversational method, successful for 51 years. All modern languages, day or evening. Class or individual instruction.
FREE TRIAL LESSON
BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
HOME OFFICE: 30 West 34th Street NEW YORK
IN BOSTON: 140 Newbury Street
If there is no Berlitz School in your city, write to our New York office about our Home Study Course in
FRENCH
QUICK, EASY, DEPENDABLE

"PROGRESS at Principia," a monthly publication, informs friends of The Principia about campus activities and events in the development of The Principia College of Liberal Arts. Upon request, this bulletin will be regularly sent without charge to those interested in the School's progress.
Junior College
Upper School
Lower School
Coeducational
The PRINCIPIA
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The Princess Laughs
Little Cloud-Face
TWO PLAYS
for Children and Young People to play or read
by
EDNA WHITEMAN
5 GROVELAND CLUB
LAKE SHORE BLVD.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Author of Jane and Jerry and Playmates in Print
40c each . . . 10 or more 35c each

WITHOUT GRIT
Gelatinous and Glutinous Plaques (films) are removed and accumulation of Tartar prevented by Use of
REVELATION TOOTH POWDER
Used as directed REVELATION TOOTH POWDER thoroughly cleans your teeth without any harmful scratchy grit and polishes the enamel to a pearly lustre.
35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.
NEW FAMILY SIZE 50¢

LASELL SEMINARY
JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Ten miles from Boston. Home Economics, Secretarial, Art, Music, Expression. Separate Junior School. Catalogs.
GUY M. WINSLOW, Ph.D., Principal
Woodland Road Auburndale, Mass.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

"In the Heart of Hollywood"
HOLLYWOOD School for Girls
Boarding and Day School. Accredited College Preparatory. Nursery School through Senior High School.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 16TH
1749 N. LaBrea Granite 4801
"From Nursery to College"

WESTBROOK
SEMINARY AND JUNIOR COLLEGE
Thoroughly prepares young women for college and life. Two-year college course offers individual opportunities. Music, art, dramatics, stenography. Home supervision. Sports. Catalog.
Agnes M. Safford, Prin.; Maud P. Thayer, Dean, Box H, Portland, Maine.
1831-1931

PARENTS desiring to build a scholastic education on the right foundation will be interested in the literature of
BROADVIEW
a complete progressive school for girls at Tarrytown, N. Y.
Address Mrs. W. K. HORTON, Box 85, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The Martha Weaver School for Girls
(Formerly the Elliott School)
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Resident and Day School
Ideal Home Life Character Building
Superior Educational Advantages
Fourth Grade Thru High School
Martha Collins Weaver, M. A., Principal
443 S. Mariposa Ave. Tel. EX. 1969

La Rew House
A boarding school for girls from 6 to 16. Highest educational standards — cultural home training—wholesome living and out-of-doors activities. French — Spanish — Music — Dancing — Riding and Swimming.
Elementary and Junior High
NORTH CITRUS AVENUE
(Just South of Foothill Boulevard)
Mrs. Day Rew, Azusa, Calif. Azusa 36021

HOME STUDY COURSES

Short-Story Writing
DR. ESENWEIN
Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short-Story and sample copy of The Writer's Monthly free. Write today.
The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 92 Springfield, Mass.

BUSINESS

. . . COME TO . . .
SCHOOL of BUSINESS
Day School or Night School
BOISE : IDAHO FALLS : POCATELLO
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO Information Free

Learn Business
as handled by practical business men. Individual, small group instruction—to develop individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial Courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
805 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Train for Leadership
EXECUTIVE training in Business Administration, Higher Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Also shorter commercial courses. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Get interesting catalog.
Woodbury COLLEGE
Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 351 William St.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, heat, gas and electricity furnished; excellent and convenient neighborhood; near Christian Science church; $45. Orange 3-2571-R.

N. Y. C., 409 West 24th (Chelsea)—Attractively furnished one-room apartment in completely remodeled house; built-in bath, shower, fireplace; excellent heat, hot water; $60; lease. Independence 3-6777.

N. Y. C., 411 West 24th (Chelsea)—Entire floor, remodeled house; large living room, wood-burning fireplace, 2 bedrooms, ample closet space, built-in bath-shower, large kitchen, refrigeration; unusual; $115.

NEW YORK CITY, 409 West 24th (Chelsea)—One large room apartment in completely remodeled house; built-in bath, shower, fireplace, excellent heat, hot water; $55; lease.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Large one-room apartments, bath, kitchenettes, electric grates, improvements; $48 including gas. Riverside 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—Furnished and unfurnished apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., opp. church park.

CHESTNUT HILL
BROOKLINE, MASS.

Available now, 138 Middlesex Road, 7-room apartment, light and sunny, heat, continuous hot water, janitor, lovely grounds, near Chestnut Hill Station on B. & A.; near cars. Most ideal location. Janitor, Regent 5411-R.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Five rooms, tile bath, heat, hot water; garage; $65 month. MRS. PENOYER, 95 Booth St.

N. Y. C., 54th near 5th—Apartment, accommodates 4, fireplace; also small room to share; dinners optional. Circle 7-5933.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

JOB WORK—All kinds of construction, alteration or repair in home or garage; experienced builder. H. E. MANNING, 127 Benjamin St., Cranford, N. J.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 West 72nd St., New York City En. 2-7133

COUNTRY BOARD

EDGEHILL INN
Spuyten-Duyvil-on-Hudson, New York City
Apartments, Suites and Single Rooms
Country Club Facilities
Delightful Walks and Gardens
Twenty-five Minutes from 42d Street
Phone Kingsbridge 6-8105

WESTPORT, CONN., Hidden Door Guest House—Colonial farms, modern comforts, good food, restful surroundings, good roads; winter rates.

MURRAY ALLAYS ANTI-AMERICAN WAVE IN MEXICO

Oklahoma Governor Promotes Good Feeling Following Sheriff's Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27—A stroke of journalistic initiative in Mexico and the diplomacy of a Governor in the United States have served to soothe an anti-American wave that was spreading in Mexico following the killing of two Mexican students by deputy sheriffs at Ardmore, Okla., six months ago.

When public feeling against the United States was becoming noticeable in Mexico as the result of the acquittal several days ago of Deputy Sheriffs William Guess and Cecil Crosby of Ardmore for the shooting of Emilio Cortes Rubio, kin of the Mexican President, and Manuel Garcia Gomez, the Mexico City morning newspaper, Excelsior, called Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma for an interview by long-distance telephone.

Under a banner headline, "Noble Attitude of Governor Murray of Oklahoma in Student Case," the Excelsior published a statement from the Governor which said: "It is extremely unfortunate and I am as sure the good, sensible people of Mexico do not blame the United States or the people for this as I am that the people of the United States have genuine respect and friendship for the people of Mexico."

Governor Murray explained that all the people of Oklahoma could do was to arrange a legal trial. He promised to ask the State Legislature to appropriate $5000 to be sent the parents of each of the boys, "not as any attempted estimate of the value of their lives to their parents and Mexico but as a voluntary token that the State of Oklahoma deeply regrets their deaths and is willing to take the only steps that can be taken."

Señor Manuel C. Tellez, Secretary of the Interior, former Mexican Ambassador to Washington, termed Governor Murray's statement "a magnificent gesture toward international good will."

The wave of antagonistic editorials published, with the United States and especially Oklahoma as the target, was ended with Excelsior's editorial entitled, "A Noble Act," and saying in part: "What interests us especially in this official statement is the good will it contains toward the people of Mexico, making a sincere exposition of the noble sentiments that animate in these moments both the functionaries of Oklahoma and the American people generally. It is unquestionable that our international relations have reached a position of mutual comprehension."

C. & O. SHOP FORCES TO WORK FIVE DAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Shops on the Chesapeake & Ohio lines will go on a five-day basis Dec. 1, the negotiations between the workers and company officials having been successful.

The new plan affects only those shops that have been working more than five days a week, but will include the others when the amount of work justifies it. Workers proposed the five-day basis for operation in order that additional employees may be taken care of. Several hundred men will be benefited.

COINS AND STAMPS

COINS, stamps, bought and sold; catalogue quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, 101-G Tremont St., cor. Bromfield St., Boston.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, French dresses and coats made to order; also alterations; moderate prices. MME. BOURNAT, Hotel Gralyn, Boston. Ken. 3000.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FAULKNER-QUINN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—All kinds of reliable help furnished. Elizabeth F. Quinn, manager, 282 Washington St., corner School St., Boston. Hubbard 3435.

INDUSTRIAL department of Korean Church furnishes domestic help, male and female. Phone University 4-7676. Address 633 West 115th St., New York City.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242. N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU Inc.
105 W. 40th St. New York City PENna. 6389.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Antique flax in original banks, $3.00 each. ROSA M. BLODGETTE, Rowley, Mass.

FURNITURE

WANTED FOR CASH

FURNITURE and merchandise of every description. KENMORE FURNITURE CO., 338 Mass. Ave., Boston. Tel. Ken. 4659.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING salesmen to sell time on 8 broadcasting stations, commission basis. Apply W. E. TORREY, Room 209, 25 Huntington Avenue. Telephone Kenmore 3292. Kenmore 3247, Kenmore 4304, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL houseworkers, Scotch, English or German; Christian Scientist preferred; 3 in family. Write MRS. CHAMBERS, 153 Henderson Ave., New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. St. Geo. 7-4222.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

IDEAL home for winter; warm, sunny rooms with attention if needed; near church; elevator; reasonable. 8 Cumberland St., Suite 9, Boston. Phone Com. 6192.

Tenacre Inc
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Quiet environment with private family; care and attention if desired; transportation church service. MRS. M. C. REILLY, 31 Elmwood Rd. Call Wellesley 2205.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Attractive furnished bungalow, 5 rooms; bath, sleeping porch; excellent location, near Palm Beach. J. H. CONE, 39 South O Street, Lake Worth, Florida.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Furnished home for rent; near school; 7 rooms, sleeping porch, radio, piano, gas range, hot water, Frigidaire, use of washer. MRS. KNAPP, 600 S. W. 9th St.

MELBOURNE BEACH, FLA.—Two cottages, furnished, with every modern convenience, shower bath; excellent bathing beach; price reasonable. Enquire MRS. LENA LAMB, Melbourne Beach, Fla.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. — Attractively furnished, 2-story, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, spacious living room, heat and all other modern conveniences, tiled first floors; garagette for 2 cars with 3-room apartment and bath; large corner plot; desirable surroundings in best residence section; rent for winter season. F. E. KNOX, 145 14th Avenue North.

WALTHAM, MASS.—Log cabin house on large estate, 6 rooms, bath, fireplace, furnace heat, electricity; near school, trains. Waltham 4170.

LUGGAGE REPAIRING

HONEST repairing lengthens the life of a damaged bag or trunk. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BLANCHARD
MOTOR TRANSPORT

Loads or part loads to or from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburgh Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Florida, Maine, and points en route. Padded insured vans. CIB 3707. Metropolitan Thea. Bldg., Boston. *Estimates without obligation.*

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
EST. 1885
PRICE—SERVICE—RESPONSIBILITY
To New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Cleveland.
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.
TEL. HAY market 3907-3908

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Two days weekly in attractive, well-established practitioner's office in Little Building, V-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd (Room 1938)—Practitioner's beautiful office facing Park; part time; reasonable. Ch. 4-2826, Un. 9236.

NEW YORK CITY — Practitioner's office, 2 afternoons, $15. 11 W. 42d St., Suite 1900. Telephone Chickering 4-6358 after 5 p. m.

PRACTITIONER'S office to let, part time; 2 rooms, well-furnished. 1238-9 Little Building Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

HARRY J. VOLKER
Painter—Decorator—Paper Hanger
91-08 184th Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Tel. Republic 9-4973

PAYING GUESTS

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA, "Live Oaks," 2270 South Ridgewood—Private home specially adapted for rest and study; separate rooms for quiet and reading; excellent food. MRS. BERNICE H SLAYTON Box 154. Tel. 2004-W.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institute
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PLUMBING AND HEATING

STADIUM PLUMBING CO.
R. F. Rodenhiser
Plumbing and Heating. We go anywhere.
346 Cambridge Street, Allston, Mass.
Stadium 1193—3991. "27 years in business."

REAL ESTATE

BRADENTON, FLA.—For sale for less than assessed valuation, modest 5-room furnished bungalow; sleeping porch, fireplace, electricity, bath, soft water; garage; near school and recreation park. Owner, E. M. WEINHOLD, 119 E. Haverhill St., Lawrence, Mass.

HOTEL IN FLORIDA
For Quick Sale

Three-story brick and concrete building completely equipped with sprinkler system, containing hotel lobby, dining room, kitchen, 40 guest rooms completely furnished, and six store rooms. Building covers 156x80 feet ground area, good business location, corner. Hotel in full operation, being leased subject to sale. Present day appraisals on the building alone are more than double the price asked. Price of building with hotel guest rooms fully furnished, $25,000. Half cash, balance good terms. No trades. Write

GLENN D. GERKE
Registered Real Estate Broker
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

Brokers' correspondence invited.

IN LOVELY RANDOLPH, MASS.
No money down, just pay as rent; new houses, 5-room bungalow, 6-room single, 2-family 5-5; white kitchens, gray stoves, steam heaters, separate entrance, 2-car garage; wonderful new road; 25 minutes to city; price very low. Tel. Rand. 0681.

ROOMS AND BOARD

A REAL HOME FOR GUESTS
MRS NELLIE F WILLARD, Manager
Board and Room $10 Per Week
2 Willard Ave. Nashua, N H Phone 49

BOSTON, 308 Newbury St.—Home open for business people; meals as desired; central location; reasonable. Kenmore 6365.

ROOMS and board in pleasant Brookline home for rest and study; gentlemen preferred. Address Box V-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BROOKLYN—Mother and two boys, school age, desire room and board. Write Box W-45, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Beautifully furnished bedrooms, private baths; regular or transient; reasonable rental; Christian Scientists preferred. 97 Tacoma Circle. Tel. 3718

BOSTON Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St. Permanent and tourist guests; ample housekeeping facilities on each floor; all warm outside rooms. Ken. 1202.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suites 5 and 6—Pleasant rooms; permanent and transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7065.

BOSTON—Large, sunny front room, 4 windows, fireplace, elevator; 1 or 2 women. Mrs. Crankshaw, Apt. 18, 6 Cumberland St. Ken. 9854.

BOSTON—Large and small rooms with private bath; very reasonably priced; centrally located; tourists accommodated. 34 Fenway.

BOSTON, 288 Commonwealth Avenue, The Cairns—Attractively furnished rooms in quiet residence. Tel. Com. 1828.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester Street—Attractive rooms in warm house with home atmosphere; convenient location; permanent or transients. Regent 6024. MISS CANFIELD.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1049 Beacon St.—Large, sunny room, attractively furnished, open fireplace, also a single room, large closets; elevator; 15 minutes to Park St. Reg. 5676-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Avenue—We offer rooms, one with bath; meals optional; garage. Regent 6313.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1880 Beacon St.—A real home for gentleman or business woman. For particulars call Asp. 3527.

BROOKLYN, Flatbush—Large, comfortable double room; business couple or 2 ladies; reasonable. Box X-74, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., The Serena—Heated rooms, private baths; attractive coffee shop; reasonable rates. 104 No. Ridgewood Ave.

DON'T RENT ANYWHERE
Until You See the Pierrepont

The new Pierrepont offers you every luxury plus real economy. Commodious sunlit rooms, full hotel service. Swimming Pool, Roof, Solarium, $10-$20 weekly. Ideally located.
4 minutes Wall St., 18 minutes Times Square. COME! B. M. T. to Court St., I. R. T. to Borough Hall.

THE PIERREPONT
Pierrepont at Hicks St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Main 4-5500

LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA—3 lovely rooms, walking distance to ocean; meals if preferred. MRS. STANLEY G. SHIPSIDES, 117 So. P St.

MIAMI, FLA., 1203 N. E. First Ave.—Hotel rooms, exceptionally clean, running water, shower and tub baths; rates $5 to $7 per week.

N. Y. C., 606 W. 116th (Apt. 93)—Large, quiet double bed-living room available in better quality home maintained for your comfort and happiness; lavatory; all transportations.

N. Y. C., 14 West 107th (Apt. 23)—Light, comfortable rooms, single-double, $5-$12; elevator; near Central Park. Academy 2-2281.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 W. 112th St.—Front, very light, unfurnished, 15x18; suitable practitioner's office. ROLFE, Univ. 4-8763.

NEW YORK CITY, 350 West 88th St. (2-W), Riverside—Outside double, twin beds, running water; view Hudson River; $12.

NEW YORK CITY, 141 E. 76th St.—Sunny, single, use entire apartment, piano, $9. Tel. Butterfield 8-6045. HILSON.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 W. 101st St.—Beautiful, sunny front room, high class, elevator, house. ELLIS, Acad. 2-2912.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines some good used machines $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN, reliable and industrious, has mechanical ability, wants any kind of work; a valuable man where honesty and integrity are desired. W-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; will accommodate by day, week or month; go anywhere. Excellent references. E. A. I., Suite 23, 51 Audubon Road, Boston.

HOUSEMAN-CHAUFFEUR—Married, age 37, Protestant; good references. Tel. Maynard 173-11, H. J. DOEL, 20 Park St., Maynard, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED cook, with or without kitchen maid, would like situation in the country; years' reference last position. Write Box M-60, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED attendant wishes position caring for infants, children or elderly person; best of references furnished. Par. 5278-W, Boston.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Woman with several idle hours in office where now employed would accept work to do there; good sales correspondent, copyist, accurate at keeping records, etc. Phone 6-8568.

LADY wishes to recommend Scotch nursery governess; good references. Please write F. STEWART, 135 Ivy St., Brookline, Mass.

SECRETARY with knowledge of art now available in Hartford, Conn.; experienced in stenography and typing. Box X-75, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY—College graduate; 5 years' business and professional experience. Porter 4214-J evenings or W-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENE B. ABBOTT
Teacher of Singing
Tone—Diction—Interpretation
Thorough training and repertoire for Church Soloists. Diction and Voice Projection for platform delivery.
Studio—THE HARGRAVE
112 West 72nd Street, New York City
Telephone Endicott 2-4800

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Piano, class and private. JANET WILLIAMS, pupil of Leschetizky and Godowsky. 1729 Caton Ave. Buckminster 2-0425.

FRENCH lessons, private or class, by French lady, grammar and conversation. MME. BOURNAT, Hotel Gralyn, Boston. Ken. 3000.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA

Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $8.00

WEATHER STRIPPING

ALSO shades, inside door bottoms, radiator furniture, screens, etc. J. M. WALKER, prop., Home Specialties Co., Newton Centre, Mass. Cen. New. 1114.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

We Also Sell Coal and Coke

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
J. B. JOYCE Mgr.
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4231
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

INSURANCE
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE
SURETY BONDS
ED S. MOORE, Inc.
Established 31 Years
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE
2028½ 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM

DINE AT THE
Britling
1915 1ST AVENUE N.
2010 3RD AVENUE N.
309 20TH STREET N.

BAKE SHOP AND DELICATESSEN
A full line of Monarch Canned Goods.
We Now Deliver Phone 7-5871

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

The CAHEEN Label

On a Gift is a Guarantee of an Enthusiastic Acceptance!

CAHEEN'S

Hosiery Repairing
"Careful work and at moderate prices"
CAHEEN'S
THIRD FLOOR

Men or Women $1
HALF SOLES
RUBBER HEELS
SHOE LACES
SHOE SHINE
ALL FOR
GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
418 NORTH 20 STREET
"Work called for and delivered"

MOBILE

GAYFER'S
MOBILE'S BEST STORE

The Loveliest of Fur Trimmed
COATS $24.50 up

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Stationery, Engraving
Sheaffer Pens and Pencils
H. P. Gwin Stationery Engraving Co.
8 SOUTH CONCEPTION

MONTGOMERY

Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT PHONE 107 CEDAR

BRITT-WISE
SHOE COMPANY, Inc.
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
for WOMEN
Red Goose Shoes for Children
28 DEXTER AVENUE

Finest Quality Shoes
for Men, Women and Children
PEACOCK BOOTERY
at ALEX RICE
COURT SQUARE

CLAIRE'S
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURING
COURT SQUARE Phone Cedar 1612

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES
GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS
and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods *Courtesy Service*

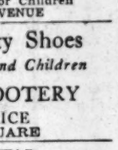
DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
206 SOUTH BEACH STREET
"A Good Place to Shop"
Fine silks, rayon and cotton piece goods from the best manufacturers. Dainty Lingerie, Hosiery, Sweaters, Bathing Suits. McCall Patterns.

Pittsburgh *Proof* Products
SNOW'S GLASS
& MIRROR WORKS
Two Stores
409 VOLUSIA AVE. Tel. 924
413 MAIN ST. Tel. 553

WALLACE'S
Art, Gift and Jewelry Store
130 Ivy Lane, opp. Casino Burgoyne
The Big Store on a Little Street
A complete line of gifts

FORT LAUDERDALE

Carnation

THE WHELESS
SANITARY MARKET
Service With Friendliness
924 North Andrews Ave.
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA. Phone 9142

CUSTER'S
FISH & POULTRY MARKET
QUALITY... SERVICE
20 WALL STREET Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

With Your Clothes Cleaned and Pressed We Make You Look *"YOUR VERY BEST"*
FRENCH
DRY CLEANING
COMPANY
629 East Las Olas Blvd.
Phone 2-J

JACKSONVILLE

Furchgott's

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S

BRELSFORD'S *Flowers*
Designs and Decorations
Cut Flowers *Bedding Plants*
1828 CHERRY ST. Phone 7-5016
Minnie T. Brelsford

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

CANADA DRY
Pale Ginger Ale
WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"

"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers

LEVY'S ADAMS AT HOGAN
Le Mar Frocks
"Paris Chic at a Price!"
$16.50
Sold Exclusively at Levy's

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome *JACKSONVILLE, FLA.*

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

LAKE WORTH

Palate Appeal
Worthmor Ice Cream
has it
Phone One-Ate-Four (184)

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Miami 32445.

Travel!
STEAMSHIP
Reservations, Tickets and Information
Anywhere Any Line
HAVANA
Tours of Proved Reliability
Mitchell's Tours Inc.
FLORIDA - CUBA
Established 1912
100 Biscayne Boulevard
30 S. E. Second Avenue
(Urmey Hotel Building)

Burdine's
MIAMI, FLORIDA
A Complete Department Store

Miami Grocery
QUALITY FOODS
1825 Biscayne Blvd.
Miami, Florida
Phone 2-8220

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers *Stationers*
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE TO DINE
COTTAGE INN
Excellent
Home Cooked Food
Delicious Pastry
1455 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
ESTHER W. ERICSON Proprietor MIAMI FLA Phone 3-1804

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

MIAMI BEACH - MIAMI - CORAL GABLES

INDIVIDUAL
MILLINERY
Smart Hats
Individually Designed
Also Remodeling, Cleaning and Blocking
110 S W 15TH AVE.
Phone 2-2773

LARGE SELECTION
Draperies and Upholstering
Studio of
RICHARD PLUMER
Interior Decorators
Moore Furniture Building Tel. 25375

Blue Bowl
Cake and Pastry Shop
You will like our truly homemade delicacies. Cakes, pies, pastry fresh every morning.
Baked Hams—Salads—Baked Beans
2504 Biscayne Blvd.—1559 Tamiami Trail
Ponce de Leon Blvd. and Alhambra Circle

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

KELLY
SPRINGFIELD
TIRES
Shell Gas and Oil
Complete Tire Service
Accessories at all our filling stations
2175 NE 22nd Ave. 640 NW 12th Ave.
1441 SW 8th St. 1102 NW 7th Ave.
1101 W. Flagler St.
MIAMI BEACH
845 5th Street 1698 Alton Road

Howard E. Orben Co.
Headquarters Filling Station
186 SW 1ST STREET PH. 29888

Michelsen's
Tree-Ripened Grapefruit
Oranges and Tangerines
from Florida
Mail orders
receive special attention
JELLIES—MARMALADES
PECANS
Hamilton Michelsen Groves Co,
In business 20 years.
Miami Office and Packing Plant,
132 South Miami Avenue
Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach
Phone 2-8749

Le Lian A. Kramm
Marinello Beauty Parlor

147 AND 149
N. E. FIRST ST.
"Where beauty culture is an art"
You are cordially invited

Chez François
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
1005 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach

Designer
of
Smart Frocks
MYRTLE LONG
142 S. W. 15th Avenue
Phone 2-4882

STRICKLAND'S
DRY GOODS CO.
Dealer in Men's Dress Shirts and Work Clothes
7915-7917 N. E. 2ND AVE.

Cafeteria

CARLTON'S
THE HOME OF GOOD EATS
301 N. E. FIRST AVE., MIAMI, FLA.

THE
ROUND TABLE
"The House of Friendliness"
267 East Flagler Street

GENUINE
HOME COOKED MEALS
Special accommodations for room and board
MIRAMAR INN
1776 N. E. 2nd Court Phone 2-1848
Mrs. J. E. McDONALD Sr.

HAMLYN MATTRESS Co.
1158 N. Miami Ave. Phone 2-4856
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLIN, Manager

LITTLE RIVER MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS
VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2ND AVE. Little River

ORLANDO

208 WEST UNIVERSITY AVENUE
Next to Western Union

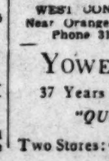
FISCHER ROCKS
Gainesville's most imitated dress shop
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

F. F. WEBER
107 N. ORANGE AVENUE
"Orange Grove Brokers"
We cover Florida like the sunshine.

The Perrydell Tea Room and Gift Shop
Luncheons, Dinners a la Carte
Bridge and Banquet Parties
Rooms with Private Bath
22 E. GORE AVENUE Phone 5461

DICKSON-IVES CO.
ORANGE AVENUE Phone 4134
Gifts
for women, children and the home

High Life on a Low Budget
Can be accomplished by shopping at
FRANCES SLATER'S
Gowns—Wraps—Sport Clothes
SAN JUAN HOTEL BUILDING


STETSON HATS
Look well—last long
The MEN'S SHOP
CLARENCE BROWN

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers

WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Ave
Phone 3176

YOWELL-DREW Co.
37 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

Free Engineering Service
in Air Conditioning
Dialair Furnaces
York Automatic Oil Burners
Furblo Blowers
A complete line of Oil Burners and Oil Burning Equipment
HENRY BARTLETT
Phone 3270 P. O. Box 527

Pan-Am Gas and Oils Willard Free Road Service

DIXIE KUHR'S
BATTERY and ELECTRIC
SERVICE
Corner S. Orange and Jackson
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Phone 3111

Dollar Dry Cleaning Co.
A FLORIDA CORPORATION
ALL GARMENTS INSURED
490 N. Orange Ave. 108 S. Orange Ave.
Hamilton Hotel Winter Park Branch Store
Branches—Daytona Beach, De Land, Lakeland, Tampa, Clearwater, Plant City, St. Petersburg.

Walk-Over
Orlando-Walk-Over
Boot Shop
64 NORTH ORANGE AVE.
Comfortable Shoes

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
SARASOTA • FORT MYERS • BRADENTON

ST. PETERSBURG

Poget's
CLEANING and DYEING
LADIES' AND GENTS' APPAREL
1700 CENTRAL AVE. St. Petersburg
Phone 4187

TAMPA

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

DIXIE LAUNDRY
AND
DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2845

UNION TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE
LONG DISTANCE MOVING
1201 TWIGGS ST. TAMPA FLA.
PHONE 2450

Laura's Beauty Shop
1013 SWANN AVENUE
Shelton Permanent Waves
Completely Equipped for Care of Skin, Hair and Nails

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

BECKWITH-RANGE
JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

RUTLANDS
507-11 FRANKLIN
A Complete Department Store

HYDE PARK LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING CO.
2102 GRAND CENTRAL AVE. Tel. H-1986
We cater to high grade hand work at reasonable prices.

WEST PALM BEACH

ANTHONY'S Inc
310-312 Clematis Dial 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality
Wearing Apparel
for Men, Women
and Children
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

COAL ORDER NOW
Flow!
JELLICO
COAL CO.
Main 4100
Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Whitman's Laundry
"Bucks the Debt"
Independent-Progressive-Competitive

LAUNDRY
May's
Emory 5300
DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Domestic Laundry
Quality Laundry Service
1488 MURPHY AVENUE S. W.
Telephone Raymond 2245

Schneider & Son
JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
PIGGLY WIGGLY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Anderson and Megee
Beauty Salon
Shrine Temple
62 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
All branches of beauty culture.
JA 4880

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh
Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS.
DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

LYKES SERVICE, Inc.
Complete Auto Service
FIRESTONE TIRES—QUAKER STATE OIL
ATLANTIC GAS
WASHING GREASING STORAGE
Cox Ave., 35 Market, Hilliard and Lexington
ALWAYS OPEN

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Ottis Green Hardware Co.
Wholesale and Retail
HARDWARE *and*
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
11 West Pack Sq. 9 and 11 Walnut St.

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville
Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
Crystal Restaurant
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
545-547

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MARY WILLITS FREEMAN—Publisher's Agent for Margaret Howard's book: "Truly Stories from the Surely Bible," given in the exact words of the King James version. Invaluable for all students of the Bible. Three dollars postpaid. (Agents invited) 44 Tiffany Boulevard, Newark, New Jersey.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Attractive furnished apartments near ocean, schools, transportation and stores; electric refrigeration; reasonable. For information write to Alray Apts., 1334 Washington Ave.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Luxurious bay front home; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths; completely furnished; photographs and details furnished upon inquiry. 1858 S. Bay Shore Court. M. E. RONDEL.

MIAMI, FLA.—Nicely furnished home, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, fireplace; 2-car garage with 3-room apartment above; rent by season. 112 N. E. 90th Street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Genuine Martin Guitar about 65 years old; beautiful tone; $100. HENRY GROFFMAN, 1333 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, Louisiana.

REAL ESTATE

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Sales, Rentals, Apartments, Homes, Cottages, Business Properties.

JOHN M. BELL
19-21 South Ocean Avenue Telephone 225

Palos Verdes Estates, California
In California's outstanding residential community, desirable, modern, 10-room home; unobstructible ocean view; golf, swimming; ideal school; good buy; one-third cash. OWNER, Box 235, Palos Verdes Estates, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

FLORIDA, Daytona Beach—Comfortable riverfront home on the beautiful Halifax, near Main St., 3 bedrooms; to rent coming winter season. Write 132 S. Halifax Avenue.

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston—Rooms, nearly opposite Christian Science church. Com. 7862. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS. F. L. GIFFORD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BY YOUNG married man with executive experience in general business, motion pictures, railroad and also investment banking. Address L-30, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

YOUNG man, experienced as executive in department store, age 29, single; best of references furnished on request. Box X-27, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION as hostess of hotel, apartment hotel or club or as companion; free to travel; will go any place. MARY E. DUNCAN, c/o Sophian Plaza, 1500 S. Frisco, Tulsa, Okla.

STAMPS FOR SALE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, Int. Labour Bureau; Juventute, called the children's stamps; Air Mails, etc., of Switzerland and Lichtenstein stamps; lists free. I. R. FLOGERZI, 65 Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON, *Expert Coach*
Screen Action and Microphone Speech
1607 N. ORANGE DR., HOLLYWOOD HE. 1372

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars, just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'way Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—"SUZY OLIVIER." Dressmaking, lingerie. Comes to your home. Write to 6, rue de Calais (9ème). Tel.: Trinité 84-50.

FARMS FOR SALE

South African Farm
For Sale

Situated in Northern Transvaal—3362 morgen; fully fenced and paddocked; heavily wooded; general crops, including cotton, maize, peanuts, etc., citrus and deciduous trees; excellent grazing for all classes of stock; beautiful and comfortable homestead, sewerage, etc.; natural spring 100,000 gallons daily by gravity to lands; ideal climate; farm easily subdivided; near rail and large citrus estates. Full particulars from HOWELL DAVIES, P. O. ZEBEDIELA, NORTHERN TRANSVAAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR SALE

POLITICAL CURIOSITY — German envelope year 1923, stamped 40 Milliard Marks. RHYNER, 17 Boulevard St-Marcel, Paris. Tel.: Gobelins 76-13.

MUSIC LESSONS

PARIS—Edyth Walker, dramatic soprano, formerly Metropolitan Opera, Covent Garden, Bayreuth, Münich; singing lessons; coaching opera and songs. Box W-66, 3 Ave. de l'Opéra.

POST WANTED

BERLIN—Lady trained in giving special care and attention seeks post part time, also to children. Fr. Emilie FISCHER, b. Benecke, Pariserstr. 12. Tel. Oliva 1560.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 23, public school man, thoroughly efficient, desires post, preferably in Germany on staff of firm of accountants. Write: H., 132 Church Lane, London, S. W. 17.

YOUNG English lady with thorough secretarial training, fluent French and Spanish, knowledge German, seeks position as secretary or receptionist, preferably in Germany or Austria, used to office and hotel routine. Write C., Clear View Hotel, Worthing, England.

SUITINGS

FRANKFURT a. M., Germany—Suitings. TUCHLAGER FRANKEL, Stiftstr. 7, 1. Englische und deutsche Stoffe.

TO LET

NICE (South France)—TO LET, beautiful furnished and unfurnished apartments facing sea, with garden; 63, Promenade des Anglais; Gloria Mansions. Address enquiries: Proprietor, 39, Av. des Beaumettes, Nice.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Photohaus Erwin Singer
I., Wipplingerstr. 17; Phone U 21604
I., Lichtensteg 1; Phone U 21733
IV., Margaretenstr. 30; Phone A. 33370
Photographic Materials—Moderate Prices
Special attention given to amateur work

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY – BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40
Near Raadhuspladsen
Reasonable Prices

HELLERUP FARVEHANDEL
STRANDVEJ 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
Wall-Papers, Color and Painting Requisites

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
Henrik Steffensvej 2 Tel. Vester 3059

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SØN)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
HOJBROPLADS 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

ROSKILDE

The Mixture
SVINEHELD
for Pigs
K. THOLSTRUP, Ibsgaard, Roskilde

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes.
Many years of experience.

HYERES—FRENCH RIVIERA

DRESSES JERSEY, etc. *LATEST NOVELTIES*
BOKA
AVENUE ALPHONSE DENIS

MENTON—FRENCH RIVIERA

HOTEL BANASTRON
Menton. Promenade du Cap Martin.
FIRST CLASS SELECT HOTEL
Open all the year

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
3 Avenue de l'Opéra

Smartest Hats in Paris
for the price from 200 frs. up
Marcaline
4, rue du Marché St-Honoré PARIS

Grand Garage Descombes
(Mr. Grat, Succ.)
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
Porte Champerret
Tel.: Wagram 19-19
Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE ACCESSORIES

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
FRENCH HOUSE: 205 rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

MARIA-JANE
9, rue Saint-Lazare
EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED BAGS
Original Designs
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson Petit Point, etc.

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130 Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris

Maurice Hairdressing Salon
Operated by Experts—Soft Water
61, RUE DE L'ARCADE
(Opposite St. Lazare station)
Tel: Europe 39-25

Nétiane MODES Moderate Prices
Building St. Augustin
26, rue de la Pépinière
1st Floor, Salon 22 & 23. Tel. Laborde 00-06
Punctual and absolutely reliable

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A. 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Artistic Portrait Photography
Instruction. Professional Training
KÖNIG-ROHDE
Lützow Str. 77 Tel. Lützow 8360
Künstlerische Portrait-Photographie

ERES-LAUNDRY

ERES-WÄSCHEREI BERLIN - LICHTERFELDE-
MARSCHNERSTR 12 RUF: G 3 LICHTERFELDE 5021

DRESDEN

Für das Training!
SPORTSWEATER
Ruderhosen aus *Trockenwolle*
F. A. Müller & Co., DRESDEN-A. 1
Sports wear according to club regulations

LEIPZIG

Fancy Articles
of every description for ladies dress
EMILIE KÖHLER
Peterstr. 17 Tel.: 23087
Erstes Spezialhaus i. Spitzen, Modewaren, Seidenstoffe, Bänder, Besätze, Posamenten. Sämtliche Zutaten f.d. Damenschneiderei.

GERMANY (Continued)

LEIPZIG (Continued)

Shoe Repairs
ORIGINAL-AMERIKA, EXPRESS
SCHUHREPARATUR
Preiswert - - schnell
Leipzig C. 1, Bayrischestr. 23

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Musical Instruments
S. WIJNBERG
Roelof Hartplein 13 Phone 22580
PIANOS & RADIO

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 330726 THE HAGUE

ITALY

FLORENCE

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Florence 23408, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
11 Via Magenta

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
OLD ENGLAND STORES
Via Vecchietti 6
Florence

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI
10 Lung'Arno Acciaiuoli
Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stone. Suitable for Christmas Gifts.
Recommended by the Women's Rest Tour Association of Boston.

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
has transferred to
VIA PORTA ROSSA II
Next to Palazzo Davanzati

The AMERICAN
Breakfast, Lunch and Tea Room
All American Specialties
THE TABBY CAT
14 Via Vigna Nuova, Florence

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Svea
GULDSMEDSAFFÄREN
Everything belonging to the jewelry line. Modern articles. Moderate prices.
Tel. N 4048 KUNGSGATAN 14 Tel. N 4048

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Malmhorna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5
HIGH-CLASS DRAPERS

BRUNKEBERGS-MAGASINET
KUNGSGATAN 8

HARALD WINBOM
FIRST CLASS GROCERIES
Engelbrektsgatan 21
Tel. 1319, N. 5702
Crosse & Blackwell's Products

H. Blombergs Järnaffär
Bibliotekstgatan 1
HARDWARE and CUTLERY
ESKILSTUNA WARE A SPECIALITY
COPPER ARTICLES

Books—Magazines
Stationery
A. B. BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Bibliotekstgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A. 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Artistic Portrait Photography
Instruction. Professional Training
KÖNIG-ROHDE
Lützow Str. 77 Tel. Lützow 8360
Künstlerische Portrait-Photographie

ERES-LAUNDRY

ERES-WÄSCHEREI BERLIN - LICHTERFELDE-
MARSCHNERSTR 12 RUF: G 3 LICHTERFELDE 5021

DRESDEN

Für das Training!
SPORTSWEATER
Ruderhosen aus *Trockenwolle*
F. A. Müller & Co., DRESDEN-A. 1
Sports wear according to club regulations

LEIPZIG

Fancy Articles
of every description for ladies dress
EMILIE KÖHLER
Peterstr. 17 Tel.: 23087
Erstes Spezialhaus i. Spitzen, Modewaren, Seidenstoffe, Bänder, Besätze, Posamenten. Sämtliche Zutaten f.d. Damenschneiderei.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality & Style
Large assortment in fur coats
Kramgasse 19

The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. A.G. Berne
Marktgasse—Amthausgasse

CHILDREN'S TOYS
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR
At Prices for Every Purse
HOUSEHOLD LINEN
Mixture of Linen and Cotton
CURTAINS
Mrs. Amman
Monbijoustrasse 21, 11 fl. Tel. Bw. 20.59

Forta All Silk Ribbons and Silks
CRÊPE FORTA—Pure Silk
fr. 7.90 per meter
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7

GRANDE-CONFISERIE-TEA ROOM
Weber Abplanalp
TEL: BOLLW. 21.11 RUE DE L'HOPITAL 36
Bern
The best known Confectionery and Tea-Room, "the Rendezvous" of English Tourists. Light Luncheons, chocolate, etc. Ice cream. Home-made Fondants au Chocolat. English spoken.

H. THIELERT, *Saddler*
All Leather Articles
Book-covers made to measure
Repairs promptly attended to
THUNSTRASSE 12 Tel. Bw. 11.31

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds Ottomans Bedding
Curtains Materials Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Bern.
Founded 1868

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

Shirtmaker, Ties, Underwear
Hosiery, Gloves, Knitting Articles
Children's Outfitting
Zwygart
Bern
Kramgasse 55
HIGH CLASS GOODS

Metzgerei Charcuterie
FRITZ RUTSCH
35 AARBERGERGASSE Tel. Bw. 45.38
First Quality in All Meats
Speciality Bernese Sausages
Prompt delivery in Berne & adjoining towns

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family

G. GRAF-HEBEISEN
Monbijoustrasse 29
Mercerie-Bonneterie
WOOLS
Underwear made to measure
Speciality: Knitted Stockings

Marie Christen
EXCELLENT STOCKINGS
BERN—MARKTGASSE 52

ED. MEYER v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
BERNE SWITZERLAND
Thunstrasse 17. Tel. Bw. 23.31

MADAME LORY
Robes et Manteaux
Berne. 17 Monbijoustrasse

Grocery Shop Epicerie Fine
FR. KRUMM-FOLLY
Effingerstrasse 69 Corner Brunnmatt
Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolate
Prompt delivery to the home. Tel. Ch. 49.17

MEDALS PLAQUES BADGES
Artistic, Business and Commercial Engravings
K. Eichenberger
Engraver—Die-sinker
Berne (Suisse)

Coal, Wood & Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Stationery—Envelopes
For personal and business use
FOUNTAIN PENS
W. RUEGG & CIE.
SCHWANENGASSE 5
LARGE ASSORTMENT

FIRST CLASS
AMERICAN RADIOS
Music House
MÜLLER & SCHADE
Founded 1850
SPITALGASSE 20
Records and Apparatus

GROCERY STORE
COLONIAL WALTHER
All goods of first quality are promptly delivered to your house
Opposite Kornhauskeller. Tel. Bw. 10.89

SWITZERLAND

BIEL

Mrs. E. Pluss-Stettler
Epicerie
Unterer Quai
QUALITY GUARANTEED ENCAUSTIC "TRUMO"

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 46.125, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 rue du Mont Blanc

Kitchen Craft Specialists
Terraillet-Rotisserie

Forta All Silk Ribbons and Silks
MAISON BRULLMANN
Rue du Marche 14

Mercure's Christmas Boxes

for your friends abroad. We carefully pack chocolates for shipment to every country. Let us have your orders early. Mail orders filled.

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell finest WATCHES and JEWELRY
PLACE des BERGUES

Robes Manteaux
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Tailor
Highly Recommended
Costumes Tailleur
FIANDRINO
COUTURIER
Telephone 47.541 GENEVE
1 Place du Lac
1er étage au-dessus de l'entresol

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

ENGLISH FURNISHING FABRICS
Beautiful & original Fadeless Cretonnes, Chintz, Poplins, Brocades, Casements, Shadow Tissues, Tapestry Fabrics, etc.
ETHEL E. COATH
Domestic Facilities
5 Rue de Beaumont

FLOWERS
MARCHAND-SCHOENAU
14 Rue du Conseil General
Telephone Permanent 43.803
Member of "Fleurop" and "F. T. D. A."

ROTSCHY FRERES
22 Corraterie
GRAMOPHONES RECORDS
SPECIALITY OF SERIOUS MUSIC

MELLIARD & TISSOT
16 Corraterie
All kinds of SHOES for Women and Children. Special shoes for those needing careful fitting.

MARY'S FLOWERS
1 Rue du Commerce
Flowers for all occasions
Plants, Evergreens

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO. Ltd.
Interlaken Grindelwald Wengen
When Visiting the
Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, *ask for*
BURRI'S EATING BUTTER and BURRI'S GENUINE SWISS GRUYERE CHEESE
DAIRY PRODUCTS F. BURRI Tel. 309

LAUSANNE

QUALITY GROCER
OF SQUARE DAPPLES
Swiss Chocolates Tobler
Peter, Cailler, Kohler & Lindt
Temperance Drinks
M. GILLIÉRON
Under the Station

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
DE LA PALUD
E. DUCOMMUN
PALUD II, LAUSANNE Tel. 25.380

EIDERDOWNS
COVERLETS BEDSPREADS
L. GERMAIN
Caroline 21 Tel. 28.169

MATTEN—INTERLAKEN

WWE. I. DIESSLIN
Mercerie—Bonneterie
Large assortment in Wool

MONTREUX

ALPHONSE SCHORP
Architect
Grand-Rue 72 Tel. 63.722

SWITZERLAND

MÜRREN

Buy your wool and underwear at
MAGASIN GERTSCH
Sport-Articles
Satisfaction guaranteed

At the MONTANA BOOTS & SPORT HOUSE AT MÜRREN 1650 m. above sea level there is everything of the best for Winter Sport.

We specialize in Skis & Ski-ing outfits. Lessons in ski-ing by expert. There are also comfortable sunny flats to let. Apply Sport House Montana, Mürren.

ST. GALLEN

WATCHES
GOLD & SILVERWARE
Brilliants & Pearls
You will find a large assortment at
Siegl Bindschedler
Börsenplatz St Gallen

Tea Room
Confiserie Signer
NEUGASSE 22 Tel. 135
Gefüllte Biber Praline
Own Specialities

UMBRELLAS
STICKS
Ever Fresh Novelties
Schoop & Co., Neugasse 20

FRIDERICH & WAPPLER
Multergasse 10
Silk and Velvet
Ladies' Stockings and Gloves

MÉNAGÈRE A.G.
Neugasse 49. Tel. 2369
Choice Articles for GIFTS
Glass Porcelain Crystal

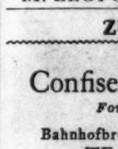
LEATHER GOODS
TOYS
Weigmann & Co.
Marktplatz 12

HANDLOSER
Börsenplatz
HABERDASHER

HEIMATWERK
Hinterlauben 6
HANDWEAVING KERAMIC
GENUINE LACES

TOYS
H. ZOLLIKOFER
z Scheggen, Marktgasse 19

THUN


MAX REINER
THUN MARKET AVE.
The important Music House in the Bernese Oberland
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Columbia and H. M. V. Gramophones, Radios & Records

Buy Your Christmas Presents
Children's Toys & Household Articles at
M. LEOPOLD, LAUITOR

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1879
Bahnhofbrücke—Limmatquai
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer Biscuits

China House
Bahnhofstrasse 22, Zürich 1
Finest Chinese tea-sets
Oriental silk goods.
Kimonos, Pyjamas.
Fine Handkerchiefs,
Handbags, Oriental Jewellery
Porcelain

R. HUSNER
Schiffände 8, b. Bellevue
Mercerie, Bonneterie, Stockings
SILK UNDERWEAR
All Knitted Goods for Gentlemen and Ladies

Albrecht-Schläpfer & Co
Linthescherplatz 18, b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen. Bed-linen. Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

FURS (*Pelze*)
Jackets and manties from the simplest to the finest, at very moderate prices.
Remodelling and Repairs.
Mrs. FREY-SCHALLER
Schiffände 24, I.

FRANZ HOIGNE
MÜNSTERHOF 14
ZURICH
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS
OWN FACTORY, GREAT CHOICE

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

S. & P. WEBER
Jewellers
Storchengasse 17

INDIA

CALCUTTA

William Heath
Park House 5 Park Street
CALCUTTA
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER
Expert Cutters and Fitters from the West End, London

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
announce A timely display of
EARLY AUTUMN STYLES
Direct from the leading authoritative Fashion Centres have arrived; fascinating modes, featuring the latest and newest whims fashion has decreed for the coming Autumn days.
You are cordially invited.
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.
Departmental Stores
BRANCHES AT
Cape Town, Durban & Port Elizabeth
Cafes at Cape Town & Port Elizabeth

SOUTH AFRICAN HAND-MADE NATURE NOVELTIES
FG
Apply for Free Illustrated Leaflet of Registered Designs. Only obtainable at:—
GLASSPOOLE'S
Jewellers and Diamond Specialists
"Lusia" P. O. Box 1190 Cape Town
133 LONGMARKET STREET
Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department.

"VANITY FAYRE."
Ladies' High Class
Hair-dressing Establishment
WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results
Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants.
Tel. 249 Cen.

KALK BAY
Kilbirnie
Private hotel, comfortable home comforts. Moderate. Close bathing pool, golf. Splendid train service to city.
Proprietress, Miss Hemmings
Tel. Muizenberg 0078 Main Road, Kalk Bay

Phone 666 Woodstock
Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers Cleaners & Dyers

Apricots, Plums, Peaches Pears and Grapes
direct from farmer to consumer. Always a welcome gift to friends overseas. Send orders to:
P. R. MALLESON
Ida's Valley, Stellenbosch
P.R.M.

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES (PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Armour's Food Products

Louise Moss
For Smart Up-to-date Millinery
157 Longmarket St

J. LAWLEY & CO. LTD.
"West of England"
for Men's and Boys' Clothing and Outfitting
Come in and inspect our goods.
Westminster House, 120 Longmarket St.
CAPE TOWN

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. Cen. 5330
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

Telephone 6033 Cen.
RENDOR
Specialist in Millinery, Children's Wear
Hemstitching 4d. per yard
Hat Renovations
Second Floor 96 St. George's St.
Remington Buildings Cape Town

Silver Fern DRIED FRUIT
We stock it and will deliver free to any address orders 5 lbs. and over. Ask for price-list.
NATIONAL EXPORTS (PTY.) LTD.
Oak Street, Cape Town

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS.
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor and Outfitter
LADIES' COATS & SKIRTS
34 St. George's Street, Cape Town
Phone 2360 Central

DURBAN

McMASTE'S
FAMILY HAIRDRESSERS
(Experienced Attendants)
Eugene Permanent Waving Speciality £2.2.0
GREENACRE'S PASSAGE PHONE 1032

PHONE 2482
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

HELEN GARDNER SALON
Ladies' Hairdressing & Beauty Specialists
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING
57 FIELD STREET (Next to Stuttafords)
Phone 4404

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

HOTEL LOUIS
Right on Beach Front
MARINE PARADE
Modern Select Residential Hotel; Bathing, Tennis, Bowls, Garage, Bedrooms with Phones also Hot and Cold Running Water.
P. O. Box 136 Telephones 269 and 398

WOOL
SELL your Wool in London through us. Consistently done, you get better prices. Consign to Siding 330, Maydon Wharf. Advances made against approximate local value. Particulars furnished by:—
STORM & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
P. O. Box 756

James Downing
Ladies'Tailor Outfitter Baby Wear Specialist
Toilet Goods Embroidery
Household Linens Art Needlework
Irish Linen Store
Phone Dbn. North 180

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
The QUEEN'S BRIDGE, P. O. Umgani.

STATIONERS *and* BOOKSELLERS
ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens. Standard Literature. Latest Fiction. School Books & Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books.
WEST STREET

FLOWERS Cut Fresh Daily:—
BOUQUETS, PRESENTATION BASKETS a Speciality
FLORETTE
Agent for: DeMole & Klach—Seeds & Bulbs
340 WEST STREET Phone 3384

THE IDEAL STORE
Groceries and Provisions
(Opposite Borough Market)
237 Pine Street Telephone 1520
We stock EUZOL Manufacturing Co.'s products

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Repairs Speciality
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 1491

JOHANNESBURG

NEW Silent KELVINATOR
is the only refrigerator with 4-way COLD AND MULTIPLE SERVICES. Store your vegetables, meats, fish and game, making them more luscious and tender, improving their flavour. Make your own ice cubes and iced Desserts—make it safe to be hungry—with the pioneer home refrigerator. Buy on easy terms from
GEEN & RICHARDS
(Sole Agents for Kelvinator Electric Refrigerator)
126 Market Street, Johannesburg

BETTER VALUE IN FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only address:
Slater, Jones & Co., (Pty.) Ltd.
Backe's Buildings 25 Joubert Street

"Johannesburg's Most Popular Store" For Groceries and Provisions
R. V. Wells
President & Von Brandis Streets
Box 786 Phone 7888

MARIE LYNCH & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS & OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. Box 2632 Eloff Street

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
P. O. Box 6037 Phone Jeppe 363

PEERLESS CARS
Distributors
ROSE, EVANS & CO.
32, ELOFF STREET

BONNIES
THE KIDDIES SHOP
We clothe them from infancy.
250, Bree Street
Between Eloff & Joubert Streets

WHOLESOME, PURE SWEETS *and* CONFECTIONERY
TEA ROOM
Biden's Candy Kitchen Ltd.
Walter Mansions, 106 Eloff Street

"DERA"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving Experts
72a Kerk St., *opp. Public Library*
Phone 2443 Central

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
Phone 2399
6, Midland House, Fox & Rissik Streets

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago & Coal Dust, Pipe and Flange Joint Compound, "Murrelia" Boiler Composition, Graphite for Graniothic, Paint etc Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON Phone Cent. 2560

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller AGENTS
S. R. SMITH & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Battery Charging & Car Electrical Repairs.
Tel. Add.: "SMITHBAT"
Cr. Eloff & Anderson Streets—Phone 5423

PIETERMARITZBURG

NATAL COÖPERATIVE EGG CIRCLE LTD.
276 Longmarket St. Phone 2309
Guaranteed New Laid Eggs, Delivered Daily, Packed and Tested Under Careful Supervision

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

Union of South Africa

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent & Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

WHERE TO EAT? WHERE TO STAY?
THE GRAND
HINDLEY STREET
Garage Service Continuous
South Australia. Tel. 594

THE CENTURY INSURANCE CO., Ltd.
FIRE MARINE
Established 1832
Branches All Over the World
South Australian Branch
112 KING WILLIAM ST. ADELAIDE

BRISBANE

F. Tritton, Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST. BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's leading houses for Furniture, Carpets & Linoleums

The Premier Sandwich Service
40 CHARLOTTE ST., Brisbane Ph. B8863
Sandwiches 4d. per round, cut fresh as ordered. Home made cakes. Delightfully tasty lunches delivered at your office. Picnic Parties, Dances, etc., catered for. Mixed sandwiches, 7/6 per 100.

Ye Printery in Ye Suburbs
RALLINGS & RALLINGS
Printers, Stationers & Bookbinders
Ipswich Road, Annerley, S. Brisbane

Wallace Bishop & Son
Manufacturing Jewellers
Avail yourself of our up-to-date Factory and Methods for Watch and Jewellery Repairs—3 Addresses: Albert Square, Valley Corner and 399 George Street, BRISBANE.

"DRUMBORISK." 293 Vulture St. East, South Brisbane, Queensland, Australia—Board & residence; travelling public & permanent; tariff moderate; meals optional; garage. Tel. J-2847. MRS. H. CARLETON, Proprietress.

VICTOR DAY
SIGNOLOGIST
Ticket and Show Card Writer
318 ADELAIDE ST., BRISBANE
Phone B8978

FROCKS MADE TO ORDER FROM 21/-
Ladies' Own Material Cut & Tacked
MRS. J. H. SCOTT
6 Brisbane Arcade, Brisbane Phone B6650

G. J. GRICE, Ltd.
90-92 QUEEN STREET
Brisbane
Piano Music Warehouse—Gramophones
Rolls—Records—Sheet Music.
All Musical Supplies.

Ladies' & Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave
362 GEORGE STREET *D. P. Crowe*

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Central 4746 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 A M to 8 P M.
70 BOURKE STREET

Prices Outstanding TEL. F'CRAY 23 182
FORGES' BIG DRAPERY STORE
NICHOLSON ST.
FOOTSCRAY, W.11.
Model Mail Order Department
Big bargain on everything you wear Household Needs, Soft Furnishings, etc., at prices that will amaze you.
Write for Free Catalogue

ELECTRICIAN
C. E. APPLEBY
POWER & LIGHTING
INSTALLATIONS
ESTIMATES GIVEN
71 LEICESTER STREET
PRESTON JW. 2403

Bryant, Lane, McKenzie
FROCK & CORSET SPECIALISTS
ALSO LADIES' OWN MATERIAL CUT & FITTED
Blouses from 2/6; Frocks 7/6 Costumes 10/-
BY APPOINTMENT, THURSDAY ONLY
350 ST KILDA RD., MELB. (Near Church) M3954
141 MOORABOOL ST., GEELONG 2563

PUBLIC TYPISTE
& STENOGRAPHER
Miss E. M. Tapner,
DUPLICATING & ILLUSTRATED
DIRECT MAIL MATTER UNDERTAKEN
(GESTETNER)
20 QUEEN ST., MELBOURNE Tel. C 11489

For Your Holiday in the Hills
Olinda Falls Road
Mammoora Mount Dandenong
1 Minute Main Road
Hot and Cold Water Every Room
Tennis Court Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tel. KALORAMA 6

SYDNEY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call JX 2108, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 6 daily except Saturdays.
ST. JOHN'S AVENUE, GORDON

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY *(Continued)*

Are You About to Travel?
To those who contemplate a trip abroad and wish to be relieved of the worry of their business affairs whilst absent, attention is directed to the favourable services offered by this company in managing all classes of property.
Full particulars on application
Permanent Trustee Co. of N. S. W. Ltd.
Attorneys and Agents
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

GULBRANSEN
The Registering Piano
GULBRANSEN RADIOS
PHONO-RADIOS
GULBRANSEN HOUSEHOLD
and COMMERCIAL AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
E. F. WILKS & CO., *Ltd.*
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET, SYDNEY

PHONE F 3210 EST. 1892
A. A. HIGGS
SHOES
3 WILLIAM ST., SYDNEY

Quality Inn
A MEAL A MINUTE
R. F. Lancaster Proprietor *108 King Street Sydney*

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Borrowman
The Permanent Wave Specialist
ST. JAMES BUILDING
109 ELIZABETH ST., SYDNEY
Telephones: MA 2733 and MA 2333
Permanent Waving at Its Best

For GOOD Printing
VALE & PEARSON, Ltd.
2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney
IT PAYS TO HAVE THE BEST

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
TAILOR
and COSTUME MAKER
Gray's Inn Chambers, 134 King St.
Corner King and Castlereagh St.
Tel. B2262

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household.
Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F1502

ACME
Paper Box Manufacturers Printers, Etc.
W. T. KEEN
362A Crown St., Sydney Phone FL.1066

JOHN TOCOVENCO
at St. James Bldg., 107 Elizabeth St., Sydney
Will provide you with
PROTECTO SHIELD
ONLY 50 POSTPAID
To protect your eyes from glare while motoring, working or reading with artificial light.

"MAY'S"
THE BUSY STORE
Men's and Boys' Wear, Boots and Shoes for Once and All
"May's" for House and Verandah Blinds, Canvas Goods, etc.
371 VICTORIA AVE., CHATSWOOD
Phone J6257

Typing and Duplicating Service
Circulars, Manuscript, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
1st Floor, 28 Martin Place Tel. BW 6268

E. A. CURRAN
PIANO and ORGAN TUNER and REPAIRER
Instruments Selected
13 Barry Street, Clovelly Phone FX 3984

Modern Corsetry
is a science, combining fashion, vogue and individuality. We would appreciate an opportunity to explain this.
INDIVIDUAL CORSETRY
Rose Berry, Prop., 102a Hunter St., Sydney. Tel. B 8260

Millinery and Frocks
Marieanne
7 Loftus St., *near Circular Quay*, SYDNEY
Large Head Fittings and Renovations.
Tel.: B4142

Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £51,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY *(Continued)*

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
(The Senior Store)

for Everything
at Famous Low Prices
ANTHONY HORDERN & SONS, LTD.
SYDNEY

Gourlay Bros.
Limited
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists & Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion.
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Mrs. Mates
ART MILLINER
IMPORTED MODES
Suite 602, 6th Floor
St. James Building Phone MA 2073
109 Elizabeth Street, Sydney

MAKE OUR RESTAURANT YOUR RENDEZVOUS FOR MORNING AND AFTERNOON TEAS, LUNCHEONS, ETC.
Hordern Brothers
GENERAL DRAPERS
Pitt and George Streets, Sydney

ANGUS & ROBERTSON
Limited
Publishers, Booksellers Librarians
The Sydney Book Club, Australia's leading circulating library. Terms and catalogue on application.
89 Castlereagh St., Sydney

G. C. SINGLETON & Co.
G C S & Co QUALITY SERVICE PRODUCES ACTIVITIES
Commonwealth Cleaning Contractors
Melbourne ... F. 5619
Perth ..... B. 5645
Sydney ..... B. 3788
Originators of Carpet Shampooing without removal.

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

The HOOVER
It beats—as it sweeps —as it cleans
See it demonstrated at David Jones, Ltd.
or
Hoover (Aust) Ltd., Head Office 83 Goulburn Street, SYDNEY (Telephone MA. 6011)

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head office Cnr. Pitt & Liverpool Sts.
Branches—Market St., Oxford St.
Central Sq., Broadway and Newtown

The Horse Shoe
Teas, Luncheons, Dinners
Hosking Place
off Pitt Street B 4407
Sydney

Miss Levenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M 3946

Insure With an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

NOCK & KIRBY'S
188-194 George Street, Sydney
All General Hardware, Soft Furnishings, Tools of Trade
"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Store"

Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating, etc.
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B5489

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY *(Continued)*

"AUSTRALIA'S FINEST STORE"
The test of a great store is the service it gives, the quality of its merchandise, and the place it occupies in the public confidence. Again we say "David Jones' is a great store."
DAVID JONES'
For Service—Sydney

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
Sheehy Street GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M. W. 1278

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
in Drapery, Household Furnishings and Fashion Goods
CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH

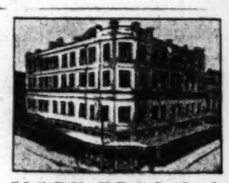
ELLIS & CO.
Tailors & Mercers
The Triangle
CHRISTCHURCH

WHITE STAR
TAXI SERVICE
In Conjunction With White Star Tourist Services, Christchurch, New Zealand
Garage, 156 Gloucester St., opp. *Thea. Royal*
The popular White Star Taxis Service has been reorganised and increased to enable our many patrons to receive our usual reliable service at all times, at the Lowest Fares operating
Phones 33.555, 33.553, Day and Night

BROOKES
RELIABLE SHOE STORE
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES, *Shoe Specialist*
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON



HOPE BROS. Ltd.
The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting
83-85 CUBA STREET Phone 22.686

Stewart Dawson's Ltd.
Jewellery
Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Cutlery, etc.
Lambton Quay, Wellington

The Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Limited
Arch Preserver Shoes
The T. & G. Building
Lampton Quay Phone 42.597

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods—Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

SCOULLARS
FOR SERVICE
THE SCOULLAR CO LTD. WELLINGTON
For Furniture That Is Better

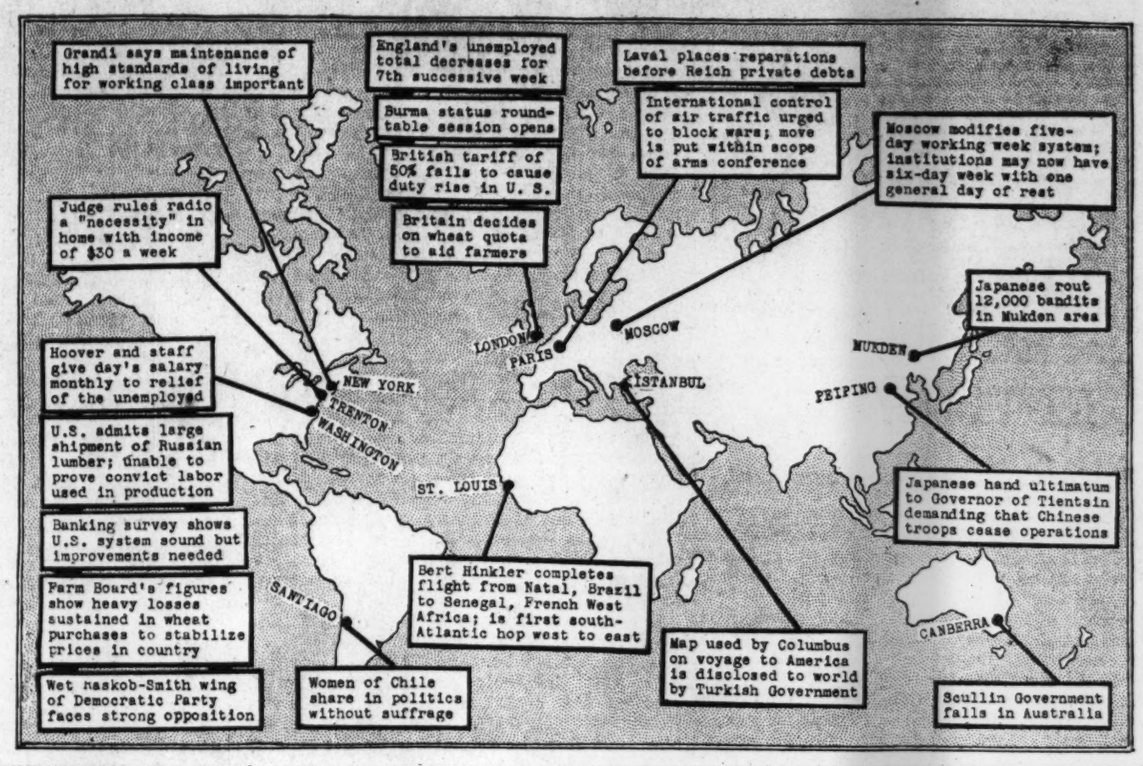
"PHYLISS EARLE BEAUTY SHOPPE"
Hair Dressing in All Its Branches
McDonald Permanent Waving
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

J. KNOX-GRAHAM
MERCHANT TAILOR
Harcourts Chambers,
Cor. Lambton Quay and Panama St.
Wellington Phone 42.598

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Phone 43.347 50 Willis Street

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Grandi says maintenance of high standards of living for working class important
England's unemployed total decreases for 7th successive week
Laval places reparations before Reich private debts
Burma status round-table session opens
International control of air traffic urged to block wars; move is put within scope of arms conference
Moscow modifies five-day working week system; institutions may now have six-day week with one general day of rest
British tariff of 50% fails to cause duty rise in U. S.
Judge rules radio a "necessity" in home with income of $30 a week
Britain decides on wheat quota to aid farmers
Japanese rout 12,000 bandits in Mukden area
Hoover and staff give day's salary monthly to relief of the unemployed
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
MUKDEN
NEW YORK
TRENTON
WASHINGTON
ISTANBUL
PEIPING
U.S. admits large shipment of Russian lumber; unable to prove convict labor used in production
ST. LOUIS
Japanese hand ultimatum to Governor of Tientsin demanding that Chinese troops cease operations
Banking survey shows U.S. system sound but improvements needed
Farm Board's figures show heavy losses sustained in wheat purchases to stabilize prices in country
Bert Hinkler completes flight from Natal, Brazil to Senegal, French West Africa; is first south-Atlantic hop west to east
SANTIAGO
CANBERRA
Map used by Columbus on voyage to America is disclosed to world by Turkish Government
Wet Naskob-Smith wing of Democratic Party faces strong opposition
Women of Chile share in politics without suffrage
Scullin Government falls in Australia

All Nature

Chestnut
(Castanea dentata)

Where: Rocky woods and hillsides from southern Maine to Ontario and southward. Allied species also found in western Asia and southern Europe.

Distinguishing features: A large tree; nuts leathery in texture, usually 2 or 3 inclosed in a bur; leaves strongly straight-veined, undivided, oblong-lanceolate, pointed, serrate with coarse, pointed teeth; flowers are cream-color, appearing after the leaves; catkins grow out from the axils near the ends of the branches.

Chestnuts are known the world over for their delicious taste. Whether roasted, eaten raw, boiled and served as a vegetable, or mixed with duck or turkey dressing, nearly everyone likes chestnuts. Children of former generations delighted in hunting for the burry nuts. For weeks before the frost came they would cast yearning glances into roadside trees, watching first the turning of the leaves, then when the yellow foliage began to drop they searched anxiously for the four seams to show, which meant the burs were splitting and would soon be ready to gather.

The chestnuts of commerce are known as Spanish or sweet chestnuts. They are much larger and less tasty than the native American species, and are imported from Spain or Italy, where they bulk largely in the food resources of the peasant class. In Italy especially, they are ground into meal for use in soups or even to make a kind of bread.

Chestnut timber is light, soft, coarse-grained, and brittle. It is largely used for railroad ties, fences, and cabinet making. Unlike oak, it is more valuable and much more elastic when young, making excellent material for barrel hoops and the like. It may be distinguished from oak through the presence of numerous fine medullary rays notably absent in oak.

Speak of chestnuts to an Englishman and immediately he pictures the horse chestnut, which is commonly referred to in Britain as merely "chestnut." Horse chestnuts are of a much different family, *Sapindaceæ*, or the soapberry family, while chestnuts belong to the *Fagaceæ*, or beech family, which includes *Fogus*, the beech; *quercus*, the oak, and *castanea*.

A Quotation for Today

WHILE we are among men let us cultivate kindness; let us not be to any man a cause either of peril or of fear.—SENECA.

The Mail Bag

Mayfield, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

Mayfield is three miles from Newcastle and is one of its largest suburbs. Newcastle is the largest city next to Sydney, in New South Wales and a very busy shipping port. It has the largest steel works in Australia and when the plant is working at its full capacity it employs about 5000 men.

I attend the Christian Science Sunday School in Newcastle and have the privilege of being one of the ushers. There are seven classes and nearly 50 pupils in the Sunday School. We only have a Society here but Christian Science is growing rapidly. I attend Cook's Hill High School at present and study French and Latin. I often refer to the Monitor in my school work. I am 12 years of age, am interested in stamps, autograph collecting and post cards and should like some boy about my age to write to me, especially from Africa, China or Canada. Wesley O.

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for the Mail Bag and tell you how much I enjoy reading it, and how interested I am in all the contributors. I have been reading it for some time, but I have never before sent in a letter. However, it is said to be "better late than never"; so I'm taking this opportunity to do so.

As yet I have never read anything about my dear Kansas City in the Mail Bag, so perhaps I may be able to tell a little about it. Greater Kansas City (Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.) consists of about 400,000 people. It is a very nice-sized city in which to live, I think. One has all the conveniences of a large city without the disturbances of traffic, etc., that one finds in a larger metropolis. Kansas City is noted for its beautiful residential districts, I believe. A certain real-estate promoter has done much to improve the residential districts by building artificial lakes, and by adding many beautiful fountains, pools, and statues. At one place there are some beautiful Roman columns which he has given the city. All through these beautiful sections are small parks. The houses are very charming, too, both the larger and smaller ones, for all are very artistically planned. When Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, of which I am a member, is built, it will face one of these beautiful parks. Across the park a hill rises, making a very pretty picture for one standing in the church doorway. Well, so much for this little city. It really is a very nice place in which to live.

I should like very much to gain some correspondents, especially from foreign countries. I am very much interested in world affairs and the League of Nations. Anyone who is also interested in discussing this would certainly be a welcome correspondent, but I don't mean that I shouldn't welcome a letter from girls anywhere. I am also very interested in writing and interior decorating. I write a bit of French, but a very little bit. However, if someone would be very lenient, I should attempt to write to them in that language. Virginia D. M.

Middletown, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

Through my last letter I received one correspondent. Results, however, are to be measured by quality, not quantity, for this one correspondent is one of my best pen pals. However, I do wish to have more correspondents. I'm almost 18 and am trying to decide my vocation as I graduate from high school in June, so I should welcome letters from boys and men who are thinking about vocations. I've thought of just about everything. So, I do hope someone will write and talk over this important step in our lives.

I should also love to exchange unusual old cards. I've an interesting collection, showing Oriental scenes. I'm a member of two language clubs in our high school—French and Latin—and should like to receive letters in French as well as English. Vincent F.

Fairfax, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

I want you to know how much I appreciate the Monitor and especially the Mail Bag. I love to hear from Mail Baggers from all over the world.

There is not much to say about South Dakota except it is mostly plains covered with farms in the eastern part and with large cattle ranches in the western section. Of course, the Black Hills are the summer tourists' delight. I think they are about as beautiful as any scenery could be.

I should like to tell you, dear Editor and Mail Baggers, of one of the pleasantest experiences I ever had, and that was on the girls' football team, each representing an actual player in the High School team. We played real football, only we were not quite as rough as they were. It certainly was fun and a great sport. I am not for outdoor sport only, but also love flowers, outside or inside. My hobby, however, is quilt making. It certainly is interesting. I started a friendship quilt some time ago and now I want to finish it. If this letter is published, will girls from each state please make me a block six inches square of any solid color of material with their names and addresses on them? This is a Mail Bag quilt so far, and I hope to finish it so.

I am a girl 18 years old and hope to hear from girls both younger and older, besides those my own age. Will some one from all 48 states please write, also Canada and foreign countries? Elona DeL.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Lenin, edifice (Miss A. F. E.)—"Lenin," the name assumed by the late Vladimir Ilich Ulianov, Bolshevist leader, is pronounced *Len'-in*, with *e* as in let, *i* as in it.

With respect to "edifice," the question is asked if the word is properly applied to a very small church. There is nothing in the derivation—from the Latin *ædes*, "building," and *facere*, "to make"—to indicate that this word should not be applied to any building, large or small. It is a fact, however, that modern use inclines toward applying the word especially to "a large or elegant building" (Webster). No doubt, the second adjective will easily let in many small but beautiful churches.

Testimony (Miss I. E. C.)—*Tes'-ti-mony*, with *o* as in obey, other vowels short. Avoid *tes'-ti-mun-y*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Confidence
(Gertrude N. Andrews, in "You and We")

Toronto, Ont.

FOR some years "Jane, the Attic Philosopher," had a page each week in the Buffalo Express. She lived out in Hamburg, a suburb. One morning she hurried from her home, on her way to the city, with her newspaper copy. On the sidewalk she ran into a man who said that he was hungry, and asked for something to eat.

Jane sent an anxious look in the direction of the railroad station.

"You are really hungry?" she asked.

He reaffirmed that he was.

Jane hesitated and looked back to her house. "I'm in a hurry; have to catch a train. But, of course, if you're hungry you've got to have something to eat. Here's my key. Go in the house and help yourself. Everything is in disorder. But there's plenty to eat in the icebox. Help yourself. Then put the key under the front doormat where I can find it tonight."

It was a busy day, and Jane forgot the incident until she was going home that evening. Then she wondered a little. But the house still stood, and the key was under the doormat all right. When she entered the house, a transformation met her surprised gaze. It was spic and span from attic to cellar. Dishes had been washed, beds made, clothes hung up, floors swept, and furniture dusted.

On the newly scrubbed kitchen table lay a note. It informed: "I am just out of prison. You have trusted me."

And there you are! Jane had not only fed this man, but she had braced him with encouragement. One such spontaneous act of human kinship may do more than a whole lifetime of sermons.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

"Why the suspended garage, old man?"

"The wife's rather a temperamental driver and the only effective way to get the car garaged is to trap it as she drives in."

Now, You Tell One

An American, while visiting Scotland, struck up an acquaintance with a Scot who bragged about everything that they saw.

As they were walking in the Highlands, the Scot yelled at the top of his voice, and it was about four minutes before the echo returned to them.

"Ye canna show anything like that in your country," said the Scot.

"Well," replied the American, "I can go that a bit better. Up in my camp in the Rocky Mountains, every night, before I go to bed, I lean out my upstairs window and yell out: 'Wake up, there! It's time to get to work!' and in the morning, eight hours later, the echo comes back and wakes me up." — *American Mutual Magazine.*

Farm Animal Puzzle

My first is in Hog,
But not in Pig,
My second is in Donkey,
But not in Mule;
My third is in Steer,
But not in Cow;
My fourth is in Sheep,
But not in Lamb;
My fifth is in Kitten,
But not in Cat.
I am a domestic animal,
What is my name?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Maxim Puzzle: "Strike while the iron is hot."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

British Commonwealth Formalized

AT LAST the mantle of legal form has been cast around the British Commonwealth of Nations. For a long while Britain has fought against defining in black and white the relationships of the component parts of its Empire. But circumstances have been too strong for it. It has had to start knitting itself a Constitution. And having begun, who knows what the completed fabric will be?

The Statute of Westminster, whereby the British Parliament this week formally divested itself of its authority as parent, is in the main an outcome of the desire of the Irish Free State to deny its citizens the right to appeal to the Privy Council in London against judgments of the Supreme Court in Dublin. The statute, of course, in the true British way, does not even mention the Privy Council. What it does is to pledge the British Parliament not to pass legislation having effect in the Dominions and not to intervene to prevent Dominion legislation coming into operation. It also empowers the Dominions to "make laws having extraterritorial operation," even if such laws are "repugnant to the law of England." This really does nothing more than regularize the situation which has existed for some years.

Since the Imperial Conference of 1926 the Dominions in general have been regarded as free to abolish appeals to the Privy Council. No official objection would have been raised in London if they had done so. In the case of the Free State, however, it was expressly laid down in the Anglo-Irish agreement of 1921, which is embodied in the Irish Constitution, that Free State citizens should have this right of appeal. The Free State has always disliked it. And on the several occasions when the right has been resorted to, the Dail has subsequently adopted legislation nullifying the Privy Council's decision. Now it will simply expunge the right of appeal from the Constitution.

As is perhaps natural, the statute has aroused certain misgivings. Some Dominions even were suspicious of it. They would have preferred to leave the matter in the more nebulous form of the so-called Balfour Declaration drawn up by the 1926 Imperial Conference. Special safeguards had to be put into the statute so as to preserve the rights of the provinces of Canada and of individual states in the Australian Commonwealth. The latter are so jealous of their rights that the statute reserves to the Parliament of the United Kingdom the power to make laws regarding them without concurrence of the Commonwealth Parliament.

An interesting point which the statute raises by implication is the growing importance of the Crown in maintaining the unity of the Commonwealth. The Crown now becomes in law as well as in fact the only visible link holding the Commonwealth together. And no distinction whatever is made between the Crown of the United Kingdom and the Crown of each Dominion. They are all exactly equal. That is to say, there is nothing to prevent Britain's King, if he should wish, from establishing his seat in Ottawa, Canberra, Cape Town or any other Dominion capital.

Not that he is likely to do so. But it is evident that in order to keep in proper touch with all parts of his Empire, either he will have to travel or Dominion representation in London will have to be strengthened. Inquiring minds already are considering how this should be done. It could be done by reconstituting the House of Lords. Or by remodeling the Privy Council. Or by more frequent conferences of the Empire Prime Ministers.

Speculation as to the precise method, however, is beside the point. What really matters, as the Statute of Westminster conclusively shows, is that the British Commonwealth is a living, growing organism, becoming more cohesive through the very elasticity of its bonds. Already it has changed from an empire to a voluntary association of free nations. Now it is moving toward a new form of federation.

Fantasy in the Films

THE return of Maude Adams to the stage suggests some interesting comparisons between the time when to see Peter Pan was the breathless anticipation of every child, and the present day, when much of the glamour of the theatrical world has passed from the stage to the screen. Especially conspicuous in this intervening period has been the lack of outstanding plays for children. Nor has this lack been supplied by the cinema.

True, Mary Pickford's golden curls and young ingenuousness occupied for a period part of the place formerly held in the public affections by the capricious charm of the "boy who never grew up"; but no single moving picture has yet attained to the vogue of such plays as "Treasure Island," "The Blue Bird" and "Peter Pan." True, these have been presented in motion picture versions, the last quite successfully, but the cinema has yet to evoke any comparable fantasy written distinctly for it.

This is the more significant in that pictures are a cheaper, more accessible and vastly more popular form of entertainment than the theater. Hundreds of children regularly go to the movies now to the tens who were taken occasionally to the theater a generation ago. Furthermore, the almost limitless possibilities of the screen would seem to make it an ideal medium for the presentation of imaginative drama. Nevertheless, the fact remains that notable screen successes have consistently been of the type of "Seventh Heaven" and "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," whereas highly fantastic or imaginative pictures usually have attracted no more than passing interest.

To succeed, a fantasy must seem not only probable but natural, and it can do this only by creating an illusion into which the audience enters without reservation. The means it uses to achieve this end must never obtrude themselves upon the audience. Any violation of this rule introduces an element of incongruity which rouses immediate incredulity, if not ridicule.

And in this is to be found one of the screen's gravest faults. The temptation to exploit its amazing possibilities is too often indulged at the sacrifice of good taste. Some submarine dramas, flights to Mars, and dizzy journeys through the empyrean on fire-belching trains destroy by their very extravagance the illusion of reality they were intended to produce. That the limitations of the stage are to its advantage in this respect is proved by the success of plays which seem to many merely ridiculous in their excess of fantasy when transferred to the screen.

Nevertheless, there is no reason why a judicious curbing of filmdom's tendency to overelaboration should not result in the development of an imaginative drama of the highest artistry. Any contribution would be warmly welcomed which might fill, on the screen, the place now filled in the theater by the memory of "Peter Pan."

Common Sense and Cotton

OUT of the many proposals for handling the United States' embarrassing cotton surplus, one has emerged which offers hope of success. This plan, which is promising because based on common sense, provides for holding nearly 7,000,000 bales off the market until July 1, 1932, and restricting next year's production so that this holdover cotton will be needed then. This is similar to the plan followed by most industries, which shape their production and marketing policies to fit market demands.

The new cotton plan provides that southern banking groups shall finance the holding of 3,500,000 bales. The American Cotton Coöperative Association will hold 2,000,000 bales, and the Cotton Stabilization Corporation will hold its 1,300,000 bales. The two latter organizations reserve the right to sell prior to July 1 next in case the price reaches 12½ cents a pound.

It is apparent that no holding movement can be of more than temporary benefit if production continues on a scale beyond consumptive demands. This cotton-holding movement derives its hope for success from legislative restrictions on cotton planting recently adopted by Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. The object of these laws is to reduce next year's cotton planting by about 50 per cent.

With the coöperation of the other cotton states, which probably will be secured, next year's cotton production should be reduced sufficiently to permit this year's holdover to be sold at a fair price. This is the first time that a plan to control the production of a major farm crop has ever been tried, and the outcome will be awaited with interest.

That interest will be as keen in the North as in the South, for the success of the cotton plan in the South may easily react on northern farmers, perhaps to the extent of forcing the adoption of similar plans by them. The South, now a large market for northern corn and pork products, will doubtless devote some of its idle cotton acres to the production of its own food. It may even go into dairying extensively enough to compete seriously with the North in the border markets. The farmer, like nature, abhors a vacuum. If he doesn't raise cotton, he will raise something else.

The new cotton holding and production control plan may be the forerunner of national agricultural readjustments far-reaching in their consequences.

Purifying the "Air"

WHEN a Boston radio station director "pulled the plug" on an orchestra leader as he started to sing the words of a popular song, because the words were deemed unfit for home consumption, he took a step toward cleaning up radio which many Americans have considered overdue. John Clark, manager of Station WBZ, had decided that some current popular songs were going too far in their words and had established a list of banned numbers. This orchestra director knew it, but possibly through oversight started to sing the chorus of one of the barred numbers. His voice never went on the air.

Radio started as a pretty clean agent. Its spoken word content has been kept relatively clean. But the cheap song has opened a channel through which this medium has been used subtly to infiltrate into the American home low and suggestive thoughts.

It is often too bad for popular music that its words are what they are. Frequently the music is so lively and lilting, harmless enough in itself, that it is regrettable to spoil it with vulgar words. Mr. Clark declares he will let the music go on but that only decent words are going out over his station.

Of course, opposing interests have cried out at once, "Censorship!" And it may be necessary to work out a less arbitrary supervision, but there must be some limits to what can be put onto the air. Keeping radio clean is a serious responsibility of the broadcaster who is granted his license by the Government to operate "in the public interest, convenience and necessity." When he is given one of the few wavelengths available at no charge, he becomes a guardian of public property and of public decency.

An interesting angle is the possibility of chain stations "censoring" programs coming from New York. If a national advertiser puts on some of these objectionable songs and half the local stations "pull the plug" when the chorus is sung, the result will be amusing.

Perhaps this incident will mark a turning point in radio, which in the last few years seems to have been lowering its quality to a point where many intelligent persons will listen in on only a few specially chosen programs. Mr. Clark, of course, has been severely criticized in certain quarters, but the better-thinking elements in the community can only approve his action and admire the courage shown in taking such a stand in the face of pressure. Other stations please copy!

An Example From Canada

WHILE numbers of American banks have been falling, there has been no failure in Canada, and, in fact, the last time that a Canadian bank closed its doors was as far back as 1923, when the Home Bank collapsed. Advocates of branch banking say this is the reason for the immunity that the Dominion has enjoyed. Conversely, they believe the American suspensions might have been avoided if the United States had had the benefit of the same system.

But the experience of Canada is not necessarily a tribute to branch banking. It is a tribute to wisdom of administration. No matter whether a bank has $10,000 or $10,000,000 of capital, it will never succeed unless it bases its conduct on the old rule that the rendering of service must take precedence over the gathering of profits. The loose way in which certain state banks are established in the United States puts a discount on efficiency. In certain cases cited in the evidence recently submitted to congressional committees, the last qualification demanded of a prospective banker seems to have been his knowledge of banking.

Much of the trouble in the bigger American banks is that they have lost touch with their *raison d'être*, which is commercial banking. They have become investment bankers. Recent investigations have shown to what extent stock manipulation and company promotion have usurped traditional commercial functions. To many banks their security affiliates have assumed a far more important place in the eyes of management than the satisfaction of the legitimate needs of trade and industry.

In Canada, on the contrary, the nine banks have no security affiliates. True, there are trust companies that the banks control, but they perform such necessary functions as estate management, and have never indulged in the practices which have luxuriated in, say, New York. Thus, administration, not form of organization, is the main ground of comparison between American and Canadian banking.

Moreover, to contrast the two systems on the ground that what is good for one would be equally good for another is to lose sight of the essential differences between the United States and Canada. Much of Canada, unlike the United States, is still in a pioneer stage, and the settlements could scarcely be expected to support the unit banks which normally flourish in American communities. Then, the Canadian political and economic organization is unlike the American tendency in that it leans on centralization. Power, when not delegated to the Canadian provinces, is held by the Dominion Government. Inevitable, therefore, was the development of a national, and not a provincial, banking system in Canada.

A shift is noticeable in the United States toward the upbuilding of highly integrated economic units transcending state boundaries. Whether it will extend to the banks, however, is extremely doubtful. Branch banking within state limits on the model provided by California is a more practicable possibility. But the whole subject will be one of the questions pertaining to banking on which the coming Congress may be expected to express itself very vigorously.

Youth, Maturity, and Politics

ONE of the points most eagerly discussed in certain sections of the press concerning the personnel of the new British Cabinet has been the average age of its members, and some dissatisfaction has been expressed with the fact that this average is slightly higher than that of the Labor Cabinet of 1924.

This attitude is one of the manifestations of the demand for more youth in politics which has been so insistent in Britain for some time. One feels that perhaps this demand has been overdone. The essential meaning implied, of course, is irreproachable. At bottom it is a call for courage, vision, and initiative. But some unfortunate phraseology has been woven into it, obscuring the fact that these qualities may just as possibly be found in mature men as in striplings.

Experience is not everything, but it hardly should be regarded as a disqualification. The setting of an arbitrary term to men's activities is a policy often confuted by facts. It is significant that in the Labor Government one of the ministers who gave an unforgettable impression of freshness, brightness, and youthful enthusiasm was Mr. George Lansbury, in years one of the oldest.

As a matter of fact, number of years as a criterion of capacity for rendering public service has been proved practically useless. William Pitt at twenty-odd was widely recognized as a perfectly efficient Prime Minister; so was Gladstone at more than eighty. Energy, originality, courage have more in their favor than age or youth as standards by which to judge men's abilities.

Editorial Notes

Seed catalogues list varieties of gourds that can be used as dippers, sugar troughs, dishcloths, and even nest eggs. Now, if they could only find one that would serve as a can opener, one would need only a package of seeds to start housekeeping.

One hopes the Miami University professor who proposed to investigate the reliability of questionnaires can do so without using one.

The day of the hitch-hiker seems fast approaching a time of less hitching and more hiking.

Prohibition Viewed From the Small Town

By FRANK FARRINGTON

THIRTY-FIVE years ago the village of Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., had four hotels, each of which maintained a barroom. In this village of 2000 population, with a surrounding tributary population of as many more, there were no saloons. Licenses had been confined to the hotels and it was generally conceded that the hotel bar was the highest type of liquor-selling institution. The hotels were well managed and the liquor-selling conditions were theoretically of the best. In practice those barrooms differed little from saloons of the less disreputable type.

Nobody pretended that the prices asked for a meal paid for it, nor that meals could be profitably sold at the prevalent figure. Everyone knew, the hotel men better than anyone else, that the bar was what paid for running the hotel. The barrooms were, presumably, big money-makers. The hotel men fought, tooth and nail, for the right to sell liquor. They saw no way of operating a hotel without that privilege.

In another small town there was a hotel man who, like others of his day, declared a hotel could not be run without selling liquor, not profitably. The man passed on and his wife kept running the hotel on a dry basis, obeying the law. She made herself well-to-do, not to say wealthy. The trouble with too many of the recent generation of hotel keepers was that they were saloonkeepers rather than business men.

* * *

In a village argument the other day, one of the men, a notorious tippler, spoke of the amount of money men have made in the legal sale of liquor.

"You've known probably everyone who sold liquor in this vicinity," said a bystander. "I wish you would name a single man who has made any money in the liquor business and has kept any of it, or whose family has profited more than temporarily by it."

The advocate of liquor retailing as a means of getting rich, averred he could name a dozen, and he paused to recall their names. But, as he thought them over, he was obliged to throw out one after another until, in the end, he failed to name a single such instance, barring one man who had operated a saloon before the Civil War, and him he knew only by tradition.

In the history of the hotel business in the village of Delhi, N. Y., I can recall no case of a man who made money over the bar, accumulating any fortune, or even a competency, to prosper him or his family beyond their immediate use of it as it came in.

* * *

In the times when there were hotel bars in operation, any kind of a celebration meant a crowd around each hotel. Delhi maintained a county fair. There was abundant opportunity for the farmers to park teams and vehicles on the fairgrounds, but 99 out of 100 put them in the hotel barns. With the sale of liquor eliminated, farmers coming to town to the fair drove right to the fair grounds, saw the fair, and then drove home again. Since the fair ceased to mean hotel bar patronage, it lost the support of the hotel keepers. During the fair, at the rush hours, the hotel bar would tap a barrel of beer every thirty minutes. That helped the hotels more than it helped the fair. Fair time, with legalized liquor selling, was a time of drunkenness.

Not long ago the American Legion in our town celebrated Fourth of July with a big parade. The crowd was estimated at 20,000. This event was carried through without a single case of drunkenness being reported and without need for interference with anyone by police or state troopers. As one of the men at the gate during another American Legion celebration that brought many thousands to our fair ground, I saw no one enter or depart who showed the least evidence of having been drinking. Any honest inhabitant of a small community will tell interested inquirers how that compares with the condition when bars were selling liquor freely.

I have seen such celebrations when liquor was sold openly in Delhi and I know they meant countless drunks in the streets and more of them stowed away around the hotels. One may, perhaps, more easily imagine than describe what the situation would be in a narrow village street with 5000 automobiles trying simultaneously to start for home at the conclusion of a big fireworks display, with a considerable percentage of the drivers enlivened—or dulled—by too many drinks.

* * *

Despite the greatly increased travel, due to the automobile, Delhi no longer has need for four hotels. It never did need them. It never supported four hotels. It only supported four barrooms.

In Delhi and the towns around it there are no prominent business men, practically no business men at all, whose business interests are suffering as a result of liquor drinking on their part. When four bars were open, everyone knew a dozen of our leading merchants who were sacrificing their business in order to drink as much and as often as they liked. It was so elsewhere. Where is there an appreciable number of merchants today who are neglecting their stores to slip out to a speakeasy half a dozen or a dozen times a day to get a drink? Some business men may still be drinking, but not in that way. Incidentally, it may be said, they are not the same business men who, twenty years ago, were rating themselves clever enough to drink and not be harmed by it.

I remember that, when Delhi was a liquor-selling village, a good many of our hard-handed farmers would come to town every Saturday for a lumber-wagon load of grain for their stock. They would get the grain and such other things as they needed and then, well loaded with liquor, they would start for home. Those men got drunk, but their horses took them home. Most often in safety, sometimes not. The farmer's truck, after he gets it loaded with feed, will not take him home if he is not in condition to drive it.

It does not take much imagination to estimate the results if liquor were again sold openly and men tried to get trucks home when they had drunk too much, whether it be whisky, wine or beer. Men of that type drink for effect, not for the enjoyment of sitting down and sipping!

* * *

A good many villagers have told me they could get all the liquor they want at any time in their village and they have claimed they could get it "anywhere." I have yet to ask a man to take me to the place where it is to be had, without the request resulting in explanations and excuses and in indicating some obscure or out-of-the-way place at a distance.

"Sold openly," "Sold everywhere," "Sold on the street," "Sold at all roadside places," "More bootleggers than there ever were saloons." Those and a score of other common declarations are all just as false, as to my type of small town, as the statement that there is more liquor drunk than before prohibition.

I cannot avoid asking, as a villager, where is the liquor to be drunk, if the sale is legalized? Who will be the ones to supply the money that is passed on to the Government by the liquor sellers? Who will have to go without something needed in order that liquor may be bought and sold and the Government helped? What evidence have we that the type of men interested in selling liquor will, under repeal, be the leading citizens of the community, the most reputable men and the promoters of public welfare any more than in the past?

Are the sellers of light wines and beer certain to be men of high moral standing, determined that their merchandise shall conform absolutely to the set standard for alcoholic content, thus assuring that the liquor laws will be observed as never before? Who will venture an opinion as to what the ending of the war, the removal of many restrictions upon social conduct, the untrammeling of the younger element, the development of the automobile, would have meant in the way of conditions now with liquor sold as before prohibition?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"The Earth and Its Fullness"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Congratulations on your forward attitude in the financial field and your news item relating to the rediscount of mortgage paper. Honestly done, it will wipe out the last vestige of excuse for lack, because it will bring into full power the only material evidence of man's stability—"the earth and the fullness thereof." Here's hoping that when President Hoover calls together his "Home Owners' Conference" in December he will have at hand the one powerful weapon essential to its complete success.

The writer has sold and participated in the sales of millions of dollars' worth of home site lands, and whenever we sold to people who wanted to be home owners, and we had the funds available for them to build with, that promotion was almost instantly successful.

The promotions that were made with "high-pressure salesmen" in the main have proved costly experiments to everybody but the final owners, who usually acquired the fee at bargain counter prices.

The land is our hope and our stay. All else is shifting, uncertain, dependent wholly upon the vagaries of human whims. I used to wonder about the people of the Old Testament and their sense of values, but it is fair to credit the availability of the land as the reason thereof.

If the farmers ever return to cultivation of land for the essentials of their daily life, and the surplus, as it obtains, to be considered as that which to lay by in store for the lean years, then, and then only, will they return to peace and contentment.

Our seeming complex civilization, with its radios, autos, and a million more advantages, seems to controvert the simple things of life, but some of us still are able to "sit by the side of the road and proffer the cup of cool water to the thirsty pilgrim on the way to his ideal of Golconda." More power to you and your wonderful paper. Sometimes it does not read so virile as one would like, but when we remember that it was the gentlest of men who "unhinged the gates of life and turned back the rivers of time," we feel it is wise to wait and see.

St. Louis, Mo. R. C. BUCHANAN.

Peacemakers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If we wish to have our children as adults live and work together in peace, we must teach them now to play together in peace. The future peace of the world rests with the youth of today. Children are born peacemakers.

We are familiar with the Beatitude, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." Do we as parents realize how vitally important it is for us to live up to this Bible verse and thus set an example for our children? It is in the home where the foundation of character of our children is laid. When love for God and man are manifest in the home, the thoughts of the young children are rightly directed, and they will not develop the unlovely traits of hatred, jealousy and fear.

John said, "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." Children should be taught to love as soon as they are able to talk. Thus, as they grow from babies into young children seeking avenues for their active little minds and bodies, they will naturally turn to peaceful, constructive play. They will harbor no race prejudice and they will think in terms of peace.

How many of us parents realize today the great mistake we are making in permitting our children to play war, to read about war, and to see war pictures? Play with guns and fighting among children are not peace promoters. Educators all over the world are admonishing parents and elementary grade teachers to exert every effort to create in children a love for humanity. Can this be accomplished if the individual parent continues to overlook the mental reactions of his child? Today every parent is obliged to do his part toward establishing world peace.

Daytona Beach, Fla. (MRS.) CONSUELO L. MAXWELL.

The World's Opportunity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Instead of the world being in great danger, should it not be recognized that it stands at the threshold of vastly better things? In the turmoil of disturbed events the underlying progress is often forgotten, if not missed altogether. The task before the nations is none other than can be accomplished through coöperation, common sense and a true brotherhood—a general putting of first things first and keeping them there. A determination on all sides to profit by the logic of events is being proved needful. For instance, the financial dependence of one nation upon another is today fully proved. The financial health of the one supports the financial health of the other and of all. The leading nations have taken common action in order to preserve financial stability. The purely money interest is admittedly the more sordid. It has, however, been proved essential for the world to draw together on the financial issue. Mankind are for the most part reasonable as individuals. Is it not then plain the world has reached a point where no progress can be permanent except there be a general forsaking of armaments? The Book of books foretells this consummation. Why should it not be now? It only waits to be recognized. Its possibility has to be admitted prior to the practical means of fulfillment being devised. First, it depends upon this recognition of its present possibility. Second, it depends upon the honest efforts of governments supported by their peoples as men of good will.

Inevitably the world is being compelled to a greater unity. It would not be reasonable, therefore, to resist a tendency already proved good. Greater intelligence, less fear, and a longer view will insure the practical working out of the necessary steps toward disarmament. It has been said of the poet that he is often a seer. Tennyson could visualize the result,

"Till the war drum throbb'd no longer and the battle flags were furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the World."

It is certain, in spite of current disturbances, the world faces a great opportunity. E. H.

London, Eng.